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IDENTIFIERS Arrests; *Indicators; *Washington

ABSTRACT

These 37 Washington Kids Count brochures, one for each of the state's counties and major metropolitan areas, examine statewide trends in the well-being of Washington's children. The reports begin with a statewide summary that points out the discrepancies of children's well-being within the state by area. The statistical portrait is based on three general areas of children's well-being: education, health and safety, and economic well-being. Nine key indicators of child well-being are: (1) eighth-grade math scores; (2) lack of prenatal care; (3) teen pregnancy; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) juvenile arrests; (6) child poverty and inadequate income; (7) unemployment; (8) child care burden; and (9) average annual wages. Comparison data are presented and trends are analyzed. Also presented are specific county profile data in comparison to other counties. The reports conclude with county and state comparison data and ethnic distribution data. (SD)

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County Profile of Child and Family Well-Being: 1996 Statewide Summaries

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WASHINGTON kids count

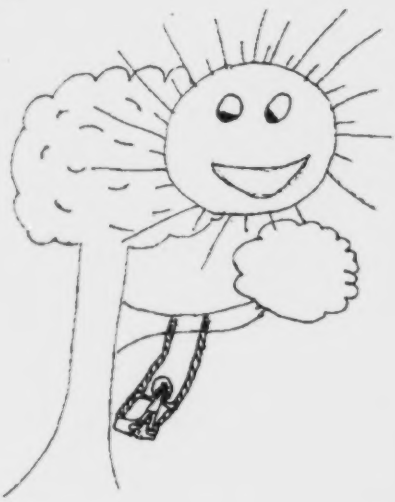
Adams County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

PS 026262

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996*.

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	-7	-11	- 4

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	-2	-7	-11	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Worse*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	27.5	27.4	- 0.1

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	91 (31.6)	78 (27.5)	87 (27.4)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*No Significant Change*

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994				
				⬆	7.2	5.5	- 1.7
County	23 (7.0)	25 (7.2)	20 (5.5)				
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*			

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995				
				↔	4.9	4.8	- 0.1
County	217 (4.6)	249 (4.9)	252 (4.8)				
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*No Significant Change*			

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994				
				⬆	21.9	20.2	- 1.7
County	110 (6.3)	462 (21.9)	458 (20.2)				
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Better*			

Adams County

1996 Profile

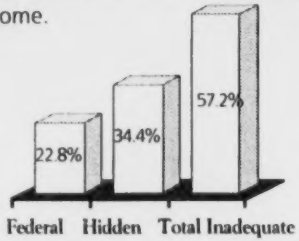
Math scores in Adams County are now 11 points below the state average, and are among the lowest in the state. Average scores declined 4 points in just the last year.

There was a significant fall (improvement) in teenage pregnancy levels, and now teenage pregnancy rates in Adams County are almost as low as

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

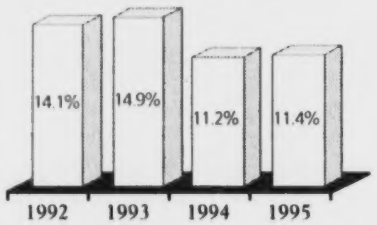
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,064 (22.8)	1,605 (34.4)	2,669 (57.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



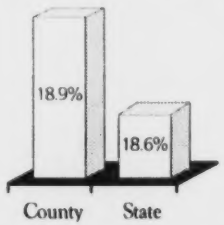
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	1,140 (14.1)	1,230 (14.9)	920 (11.2)	960 (11.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



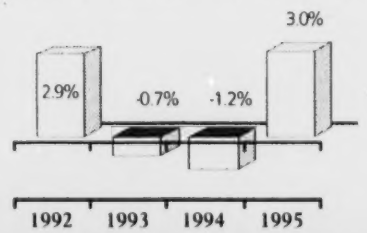
***Child Care Burden**-* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	16,708	3,157	18.9
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 values.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	17,251 (2.9)	17,134 (-0.7)	16,933 (-1.2)	17,436 (3.0)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)

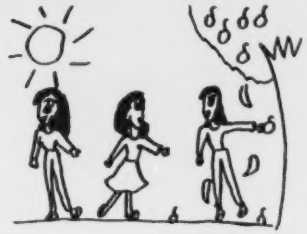


Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

***A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.**

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

those for the state overall.



Adult Adams County residents are much more likely to be unemployed than those in other counties.

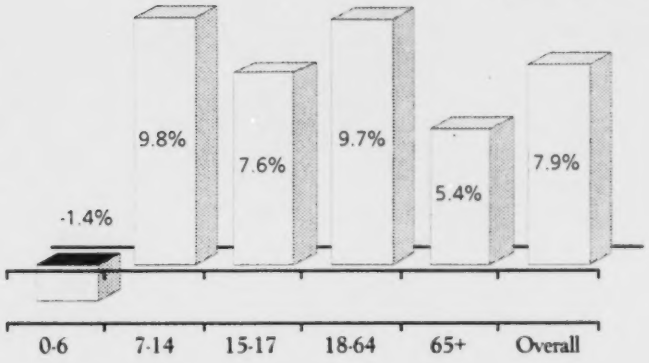
Both wages and per capita income remain well below the state average; there was a sharp fall in per capita income due to decline in firm proprietor income from 1993 to 1994.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

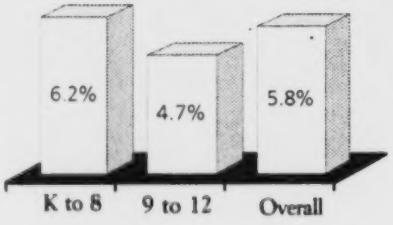
WASHINGTON kids count

Adams County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Adams county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School
Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Adams County	2,098	2,316	869	8,306	1,609	15,198
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 4,632	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	2,602	56.1%	84.8%
African American	12	0.3%	4.0%
Native American	22	0.5%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	35	0.8%	5.1%
Other Races	1,961	42.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	2,033	43.9%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, with special projects funded by The Boeing Company, City of Seattle, and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children* - 1996.
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

Asotin County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

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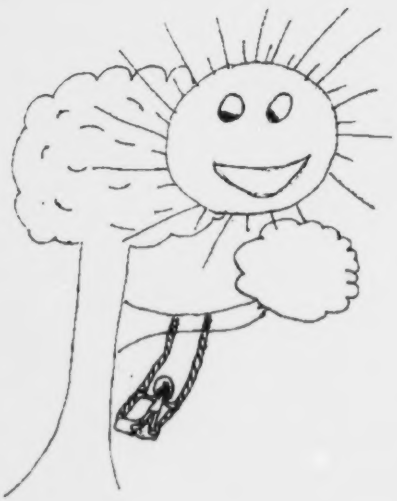

- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	-3	0	+3

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	-2	-3	0	
State	+4	+2	+3	*Better*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	13.5	16.4	+2.9

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	67 (24.4)	32 (13.5)	43 (16.4)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	6.5	4.1	-2.4

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	28 (8.0)	27 (6.5)	18 (4.1)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	12.0	14.1	+ 2.1

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	650 (13.1)	642 (12.0)	757 (14.1)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

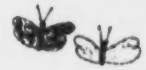
	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	11.5	13.0	+1.5

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	330 (17.4)	252 (11.5)	312 (13.0)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

Asotin County

1996 Profile



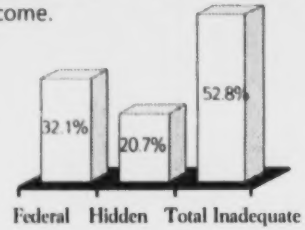
8th grade Math scores improved by 3 points from 1994 to 1995, and now math scores in Asotin county are close to the state average.

Asotin county recorded a deterioration in prenatal care availability rates and a decline (improvement) in teen pregnancy rates, both of which remain better than the

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

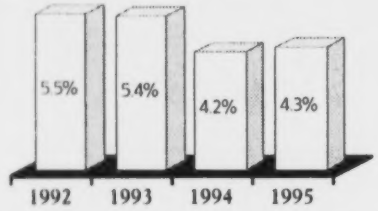
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,508 (32.1)	972 (20.7)	2,480 (52.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



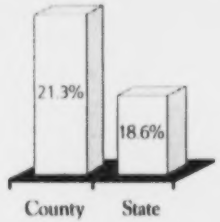
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	550 (5.5)	570 (5.4)	440 (4.2)	480 (4.3)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



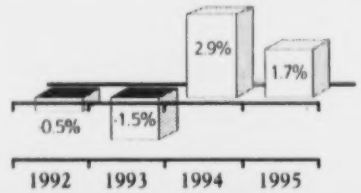
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,500	3,720	21.3
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	18,159 (-0.5)	17,889 (-0.5)	18,408 (4.2)	18,729 (1.7)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

state average.

Asotin child abuse rates worsened, and are still more than twice the state average.

Asotin is one of 10 Washington counties in which the average cost of child care per child exceeds one-fifth of after-tax income. This is significantly higher than the state average.

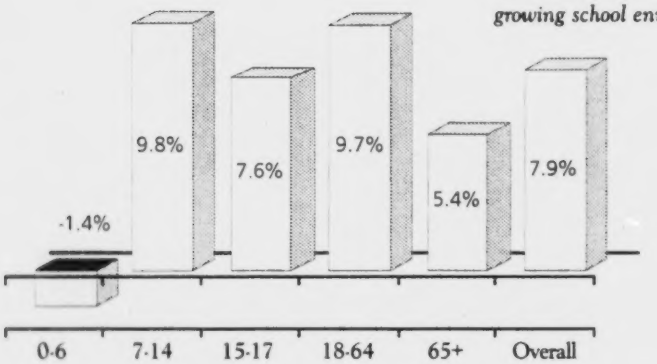
WASHINGTON

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

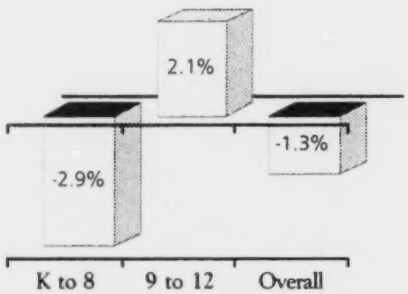
kids count

Asotin County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Asotin county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Asotin County	2,002	2,472	903	10,758	2,964	19,099
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 4,874	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	4,662	95.7%	84.8%
African American	16	0.3%	4.0%
Native American	118	2.4%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	47	1.0%	5.1%
Other Races	31	0.6%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	135	2.8%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

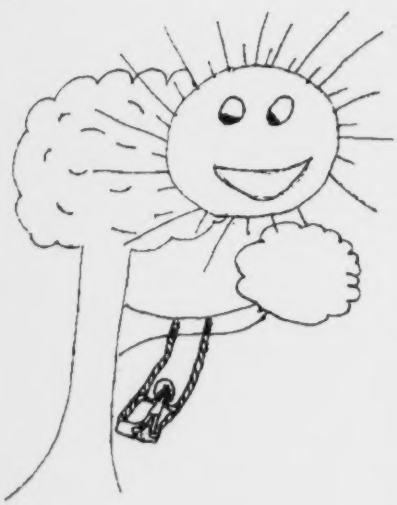
Benton County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

				Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).							
	Benchmark:1991	**Year 1:1994**	**Year 2:1995**		**+5**	**+1**	**- 4**
County	+8	+5	+1				
State	+4	+3	+3	*Worse*			

HEALTH AND SAFETY

				Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).							
	Benchmark:1985	**Year 1:1994**	**Year 2:1995**		**21.7**	**21.1**	**- 0.6**
County	371 (19.8)	423 (21.7)	392 (21.1)				
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Better*			
Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	**Year 1:1993**	**Year 2:1994**		**4.9**	**5.5**	**+ 0.6**
County	133 (5.7)	137 (4.9)	163 (5.5)				
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Worse*			
Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.							
	Benchmark:1991	**Year 1:1994**	**Year 2:1995**		**5.5**	**5.2**	**- 0.3**
County	1,754 (5.0)	2,150 (5.5)	2,059 (5.2)				
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Better*			
Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	**Year 1:1993**	**Year 2:1994**		**13.6**	**16.0**	**+ 2.4**
County	1,255 (10.2)	2,132 (13.6)	2,716 (16.0)				
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*			

Benton County

1996 Profile

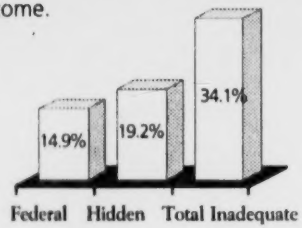
There was a 4-point drop in 8th grade Math scores; now, Benton 8th graders average score is just 2 points below the state average.

There was a significant improvement in prenatal care availability, but Benton county women still have access rates inferior to state averages; and teen

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

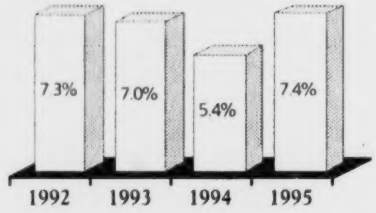
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,911 (14.9)	6,352 (19.2)	11,263 (34.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



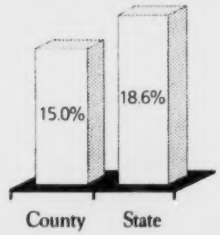
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	4,800 (7.3)	4,800 (7.0)	3,800 (5.4)	5,300 (7.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



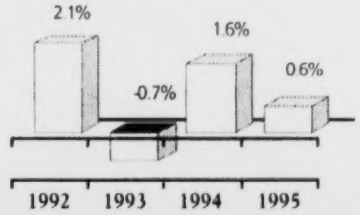
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	25,207	3,790	15.0
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	29,444 (2.1)	29,228 (-0.7)	29,686 (1.6)	29,863 (0.6)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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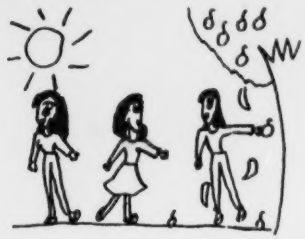
pregnancy rates rose in 1994.



In 1995, there was a sharp rise in unemployment; Benton county adults are more likely to be unemployed than adults in general.

Child care costs as a percentage of average wages are significantly lower in Benton county than in most other Washington counties.

WASHINGTON

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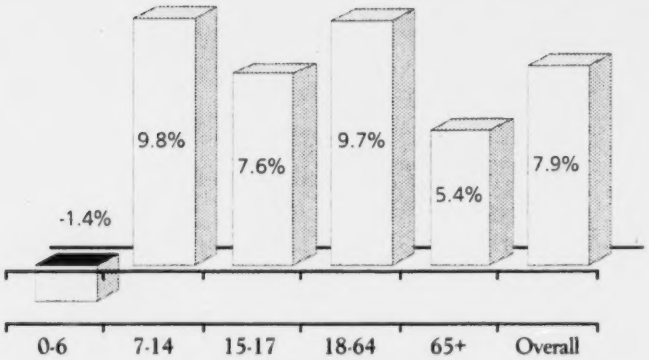
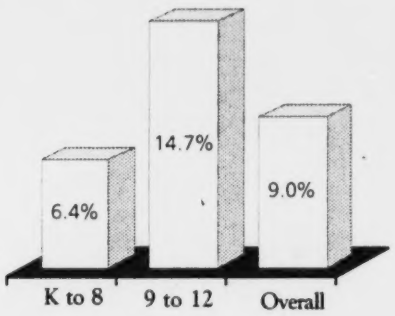
kids count

Benton County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Benton county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Benton County	15,435	18,316	6,164	78,244	12,839	130,998
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**33,733**	**100%**	**100%**
White	29,773	88.3%	84.8%
African American	428	1.3%	4.0%
Native American	265	0.8%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	801	2.4%	5.1%
Other Races	2,466	7.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	3,923	11.6%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Chelan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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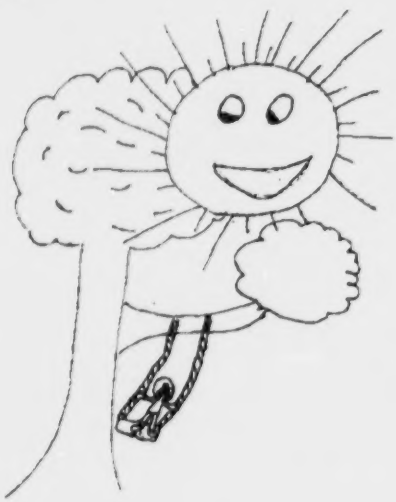

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		+2	+1	-1

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	+3	+2	+1	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Worse*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		24.4	28.3	+3.9

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	308 (36.1)	246 (24.4)	269 (28.3)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		7.3	6.1	- 1.2

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	65 (6.7)	76 (7.3)	67 (6.1)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		3.8	4.0	+0.2

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	1,191 (8.3)	600 (3.8)	691 (4.0)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		18.6	22.3	+3.7

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	631 (12.6)	1,169 (18.6)	1,503 (22.3)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

Chelan County

1996 Profile

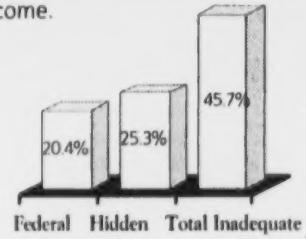
There was a marked deterioration in prenatal care availability rates; prenatal care availability has still to catch up with average state levels; Chelan teenage girls are still more likely to get pregnant than state teenage girls in general.

Chelan county juvenile arrest rates

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

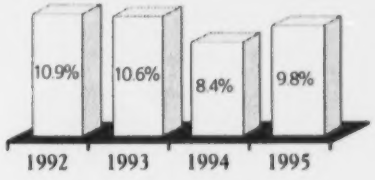
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,810 (20.4)	3,472 (25.3)	6,282 (45.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



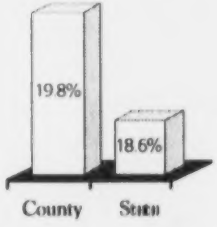
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	3,610 (10.9)	3,520 (10.6)	2,810 (8.4)	3,360 (9.8)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



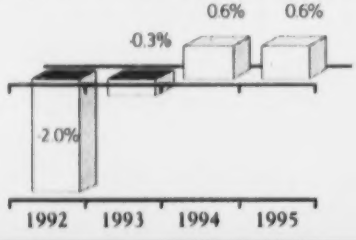
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	18,212	3,605	19.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	19,716 (-2.0)	19,653 (-0.3)	19,763 (0.6)	19,885 (0.6)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

worsened: they are the highest in the state.

In 1995, an increase in unemployment rates was recorded. Unemployment rates for Chelan adults are well above state levels.

Chelan residents enjoyed moderate increases in average wages in 1995; however, wages are still well below the state average.

WASHINGTON

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kids count

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Chelan County and Washington State Population Trends

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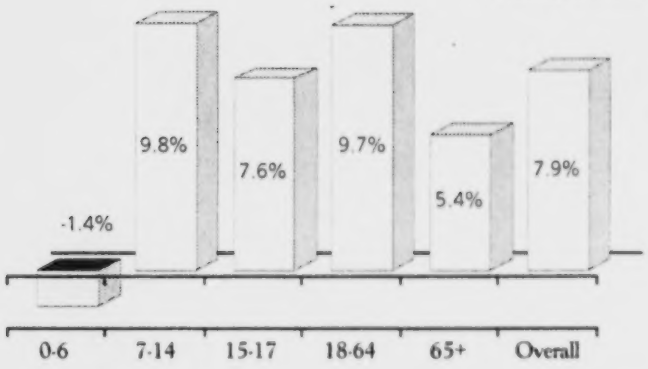
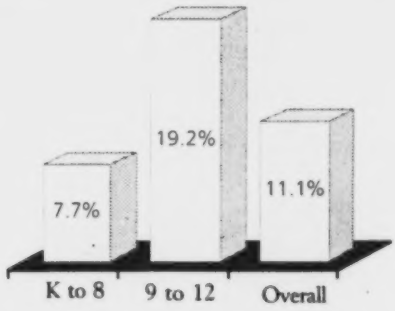


State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Chelan County	7,179	7,675	2,425	34,195	8,523	59,997
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 13,976	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	12,333	88.2%	84.8%
African American	26	0.2%	4.0%
Native American	178	1.3%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	154	1.1%	5.1%
Other Races	1,285	9.2%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	2,031	14.5%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Clallam County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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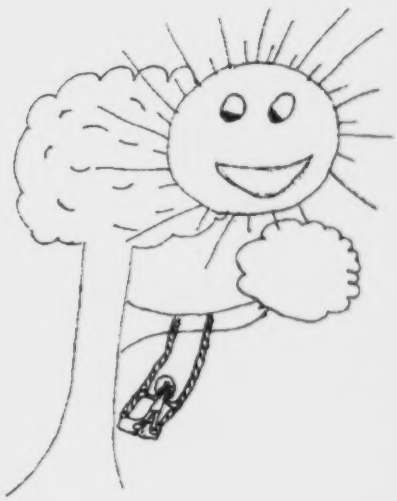

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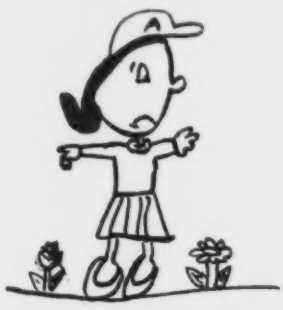
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent — one in seventeen girls — in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.



- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		+8	+3	- 5

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+1	+8	+3
State	+4	+3	+3

Worse

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		12.6	19.3	+ 6.7

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	131 (17.8)	77 (12.6)	124 (19.3)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

		3.8	3.2	- 0.6

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	42 (4.0)	42 (3.8)	37 (3.2)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

		7.9	7.4	- 0.5

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	1,097 (7.6)	1,220 (7.9)	1,114 (7.4)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Better

		7.8	10.1	+2.3

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	611 (11.2)	508 (7.8)	700 (10.1)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Worse

Clallam County

1996 Profile

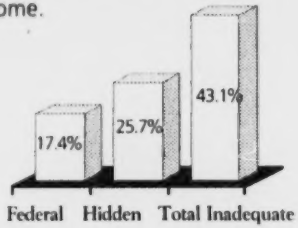
8th grade math scores in Clallam county recorded a 5 point decline; however, scores remain at the state average.

There was a decline in teenage pregnancy rates, and a significantly lower percent of Clallam teenage girls got pregnant than girls age 15-17 in the state overall.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

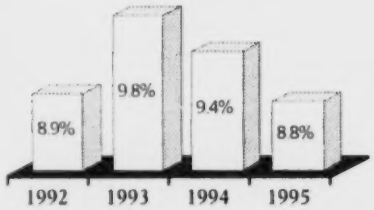
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,337 (17.4)	3,460 (25.7)	5,797 (43.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



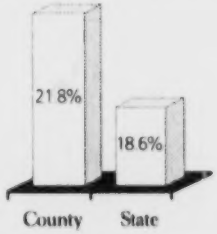
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	2,080 (8.9)	2,310 (9.8)	2,150 (9.4)	2,060 (8.8)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



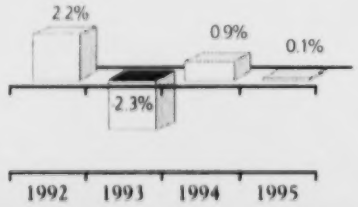
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,208	4,190	21.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

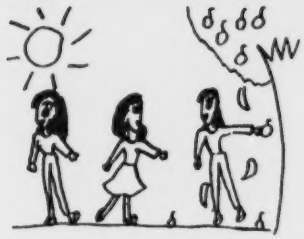
	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	21,791 (2.2)	21,292 (-2.3)	21,493 (0.9)	21,514 (0.1)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.



Clallam county unemployment rates fell, but remain higher than average.

Clallam is one of 10 Washington counties in which the average cost of child care per child exceeds one-fifth of after tax income. This is significantly higher than the state average.

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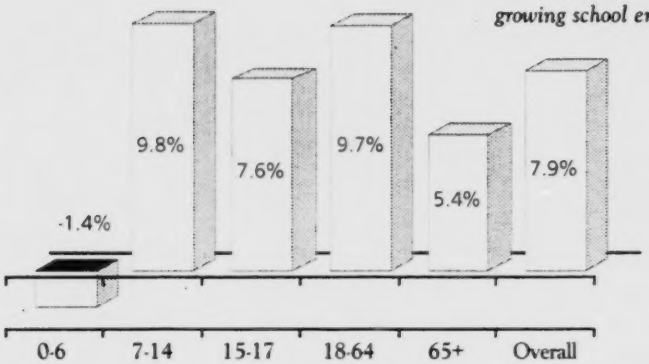
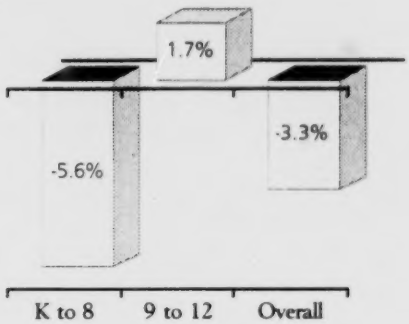
WASHINGTON kids count

Clallam County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Clallam county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Clallam County	5,593	6,924	2,582	35,290	13,208	63,597
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**13,689**	**100%**	**100%**
White	12,264	89.6%	84.8%
African American	52	0.4%	4.0%
Native American	1,082	7.9%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	206	1.5%	5.1%
Other Races	85	0.6%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	440	3.2%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

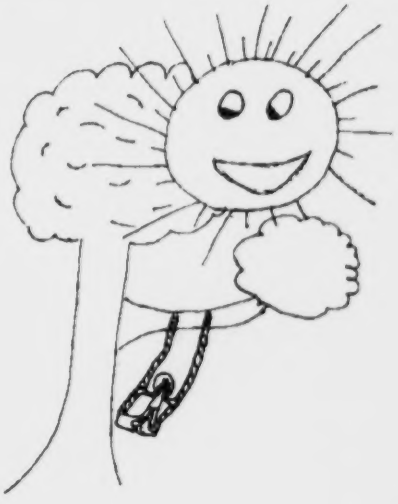
Clark County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
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The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇ Worse	-2	+1	+3

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-2	-2	+1
State	+4	+3	+3

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇ Worse	19.7	19.9	+ 0.2

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	681 (22.4)	856 (19.7)	906 (19.9)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔ No Significant Change	4.4	4.4	0.0

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	275 (6.1)	252 (4.4)	270 (4.4)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆ Better	5.7	5.1	-0.6

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	4,148 (5.8)	4,620 (5.7)	4,311 (5.1)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇ Worse	6.3	8.2	+1.9

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	1,966 (7.9)	2,137 (6.3)	3,022 (8.2)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Clark County

1996 Profile

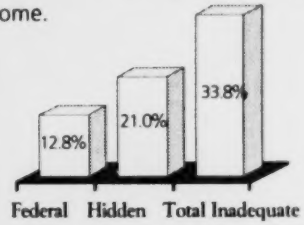
8th grade math scores improved by 3 points in Clark county, but are still 2 points below state average scores.

Teenage pregnancy rates fell in 1994, and continue to be lower than the state average. Similarly, child abuse rates fell, and are now well below the state average.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

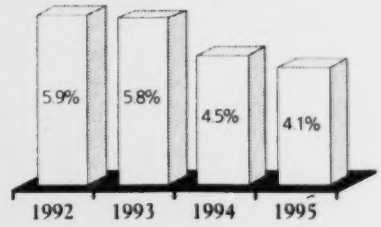
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	8,413 (12.8)	13,871 (21.0)	22,284 (33.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	7,700 (5.9)	7,900 (5.8)	6,200 (4.5)	6,100 (4.1)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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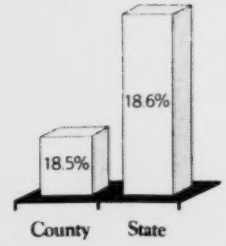
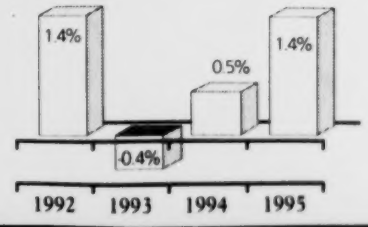
	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	21,867	4,044	18.5
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	25,164 (1.4)	24,435 (-0.4)	25,198 (0.5)	25,546 (1.4)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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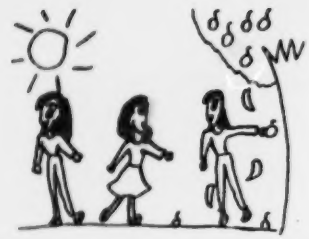

Clark county recorded a significant increase in the juvenile arrest rate from 1993 to 1994.

The Clark county unemployment rate fell further, and is now well below the state average. Average wages rose in 1995, but still remain about 10% below the state average.

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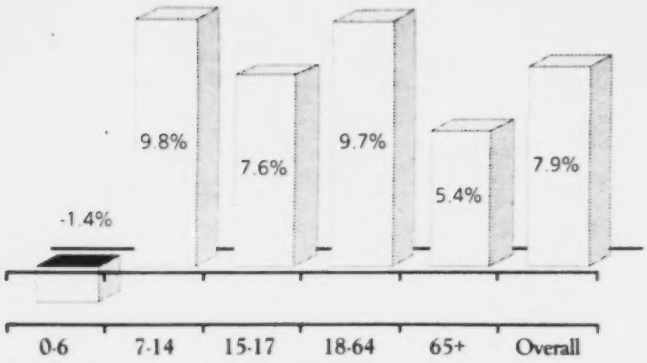
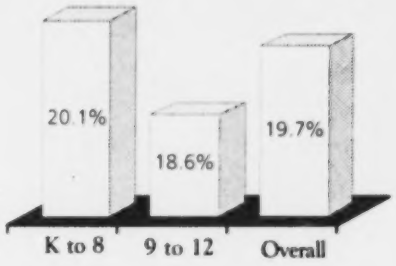
WASHINGTON kids count

Clark County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Clark county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Clark County	33,544	37,498	13,378	176,997	29,580	290,997
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**67,688**	**100%**	**100%**
White	62,775	92.7%	84.8%
African American	1,191	1.8%	4.0%
Native American	781	1.2%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,109	3.1%	5.1%
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Hispanic Origin	2,492	3.7%	6.8%

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WASHINGTON kids count

Columbia County

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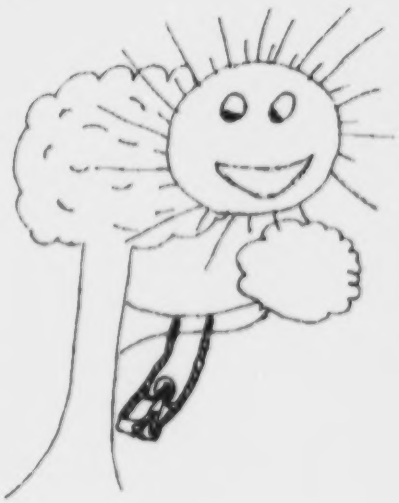

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		0	+2	+2

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+3	0	+2
State	+4	+3	+3

Better

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		19.6	31.8	+12.2

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	13 (26.0)	9 (19.6)	14 (31.8)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		2.4	3.6	+1.2

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	4 (6.0)	2 (2.4)	3 (3.6)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		8.3	8.7	+0.4

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	15 (1.5)	87 (8.3)	92 (8.7)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		14.2	16.4	+2.2

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	83 (19.4)	72 (14.2)	89 (16.4)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Worse

Columbia County

1996 Profile

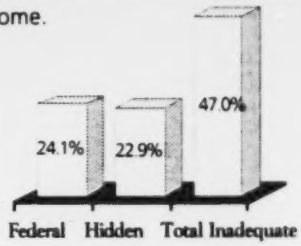
8th grade Math scores improved by 2 points.

There was a significant deterioration in prenatal care availability; Columbia county still lags behind state averages.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

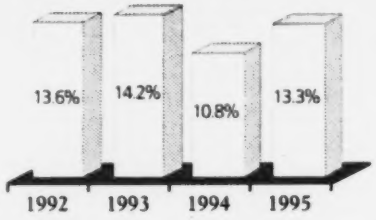
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	234 (24.1)	222 (22.9)	456 (47.0)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



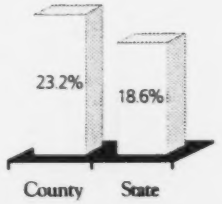
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	200 (13.6)	220 (14.2)	170 (10.8)	190 (13.3)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



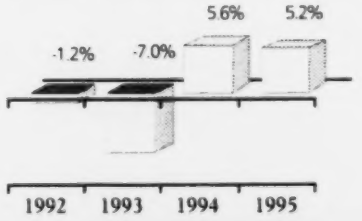
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,593	4,079	23.2
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

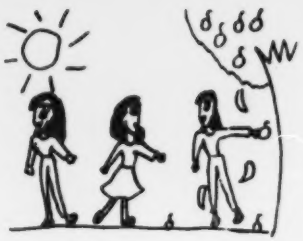
	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	18,289 (-1.2)	17,008 (-7.0)	17,953 (5.6)	18,880 (5.2)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.



Both child abuse and juvenile arrest rates worsened; both remain well above state average.

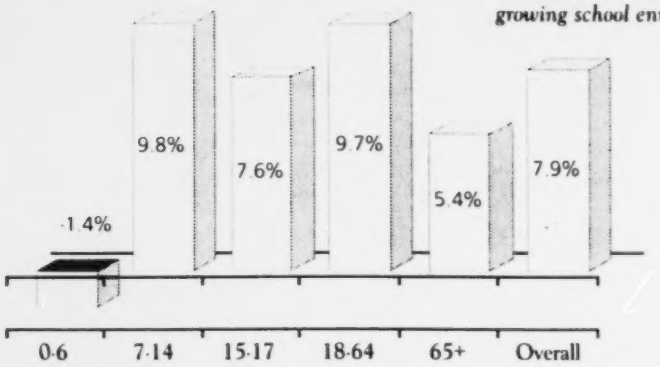
Child care costs as a percentage of average wages are significantly higher in Columbia county than in most other Washington counties.

For more informati
contact Washingt
Kids Count
(206) 685-761

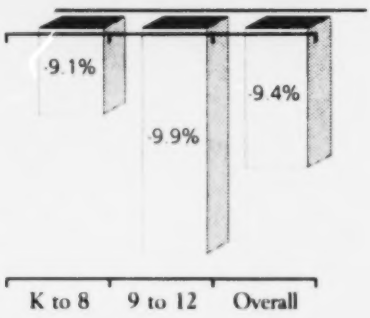
WASHINGTON kids count

Columbia County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Columbia county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Columbia County	379	456	213	2,376	776	4,200
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 999	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	971	97.2%	84.8%
African American	0	0.0%	4.0%
Native American	11	1.1%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.4%	5.1%
Other Races	13	1.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	147	14.7%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, with special projects funded by The Boeing Company, City of Seattle, and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services. The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children* - 1996.
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

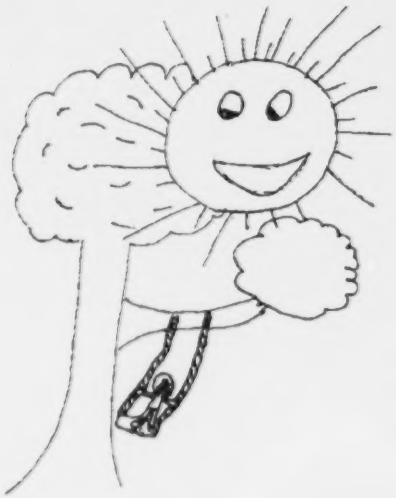
Cowlitz County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	+1	+2	+1

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	+3	+1	+2	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	21.2	18.8	-2.4

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	264 (23.8)	253 (21.2)	229 (18.8)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	6.4	6.1	-0.3

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	78 (4.5)	118 (6.4)	117 (6.1)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	11.3	13.8	+2.5

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	980 (4.3)	2,761 (11.3)	3,385 (13.8)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	7.3	6.9	-0.4

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	1,133 (12.6)	775 (7.3)	769 (6.9)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Better*

Cowlitz County

1996 Profile

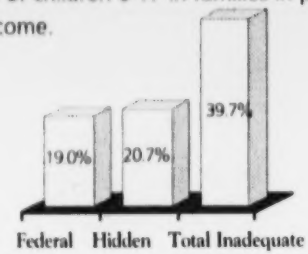
Cowlitz county recorded a fall in teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates from 1993 to 1994.

A rise in child abuse rates was recorded in 1995; child abuse and teenage pregnancy rates have stayed above state levels in Cowlitz county in recent years, although teen pregnancy

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

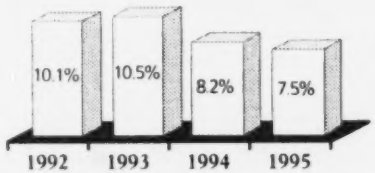
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,128 (19.0)	4,499 (20.7)	8,627 (39.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



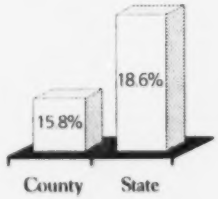
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	3,860 (10.1)	4,050 (10.5)	3,120 (8.2)	3,030 (7.5)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



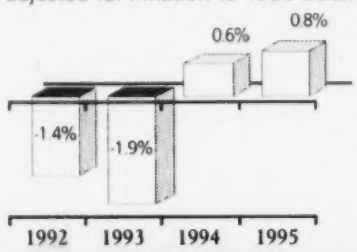
Child Care Burden-* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	22,645	3,585	15.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	26,720 (-1.4)	26,204 (-1.9)	26,353 (0.6)	26,551 (0.8)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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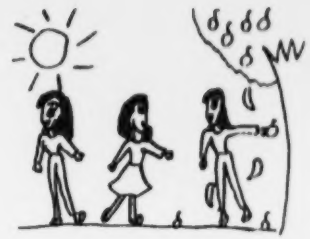
For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

rates did decline in 1994.



The unemployment rate fell, and in 1995 Cowlitz unemployment rates matched the state average.

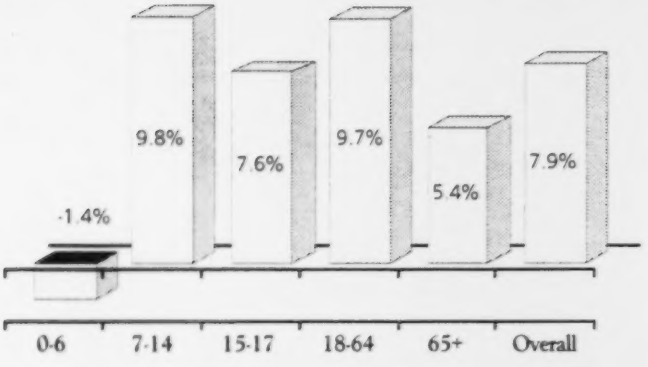
Child care costs as a percentage of average wages are significantly lower in Cowlitz county than in most other Washington counties.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

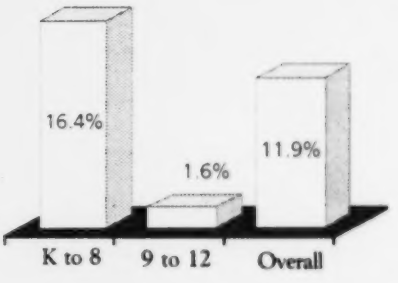
WASHINGTON kids count

Cowlitz County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Cowlitz county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Cowlitz County	9,600	11,147	3,733	52,947	11,975	89,402
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**22,408**	**100%**	**100%**
White	20,991	93.7%	84.8%
African American	129	0.6%	4.0%
Native American	466	2.1%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	472	2.1%	5.1%
Other Races	350	1.6%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	740	3.3%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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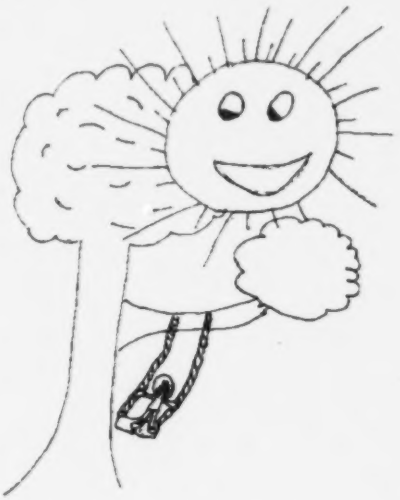

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		-6	-9	-3

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+4	-6	-9
State	+4	+3	+3

Worse

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		28.8	26.1	- 2.7

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	111 (30.5)	132 (28.8)	115 (26.1)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		6.3	3.2	- 3.1

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	23 (4.6)	37 (6.3)	20 (3.2)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		2.5	2.1	- 0.4

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	130 (0.5)	213 (2.5)	174 (2.1)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		10.0	9.5	- 0.5

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	135 (5.1)	356 (10.0)	361 (9.5)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Better

Douglas County

1996 Profile

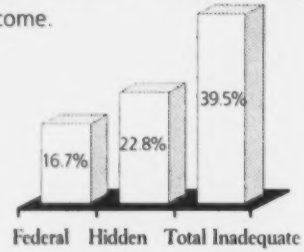
Douglas county 8th grade test scores recorded a 3 point fall between 1994 and 1995, scores are now much below state levels.

The county prenatal care availability rate is still much worse than the state average, although an improvement was recorded in 1995.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

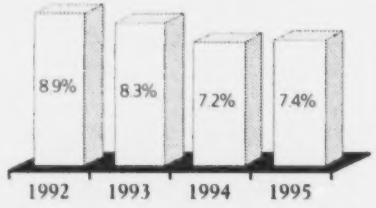
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income - The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,223 (16.7)	1,676 (22.8)	2,899 (39.5)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



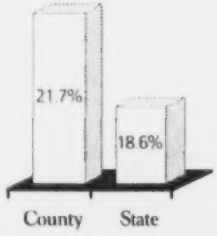
Unemployment - The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	1,450 (8.9)	1,440 (8.3)	1,260 (7.2)	1,360 (7.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



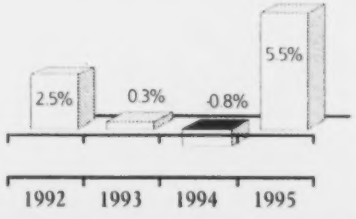
Child Care Burden* - The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	16,367	3,546	21.7
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages - Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	16,084 (2.5)	16,126 (0.3)	16,001 (-0.8)	16,881 (5.5)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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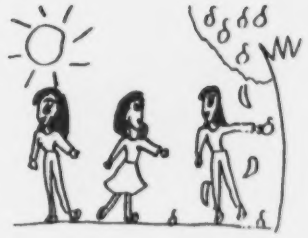

Both teen pregnancy and child abuse rates declined; the county does better than the state on both indicators.

Douglas is one of 10 Washington counties in which the average cost of child care per child exceeds one-fifth of after-tax income. This is significantly higher than the state average.

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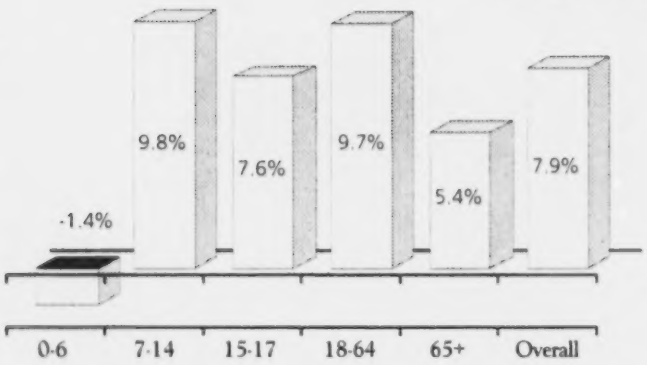
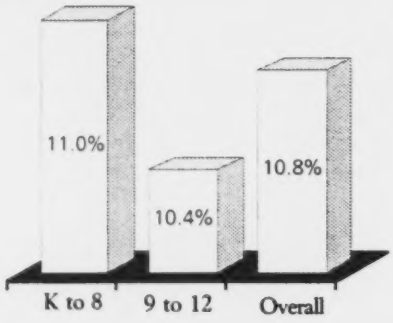
WASHINGTON kids count

Douglas County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Douglas county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Douglas County	3,099	3,845	1,309	17,420	3,926	29,599
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	24,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**7,569**	**100%**	**100%**
White	6,846	90.4%	84.8%
African American	22	0.3%	4.0%
Native American	75	1.0%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	0.6%	5.1%
Other Races	577	7.7%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	1,136	15.0%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, with special projects funded by The Boeing Company, City of Seattle, and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

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WASHINGTON kids count

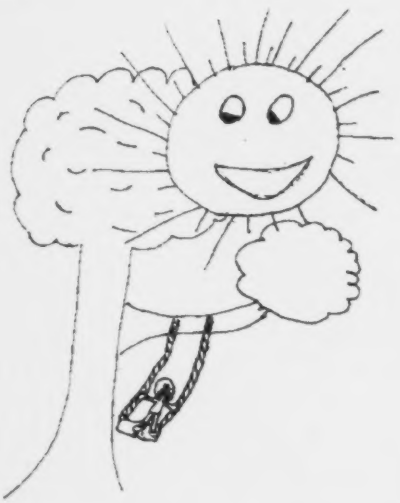
Ferry County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		-7	-9	-2

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	-4	-7	-9	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Worse*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		20.0	17.9	- 2.1

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	22 (23.4	17 (20.0)	14 (17.9)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		4.4	2.2	- 2.2

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	9 (6.8)	8 (4.4)	94 (2.2)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		5.9	7.0	+ 1.1

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	97 (4.7)	134 (5.9)	147 (7.0)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		7.2	10.3	+ 3.1

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	113 (15.2)	73 (7.2)	112 (10.3)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

Ferry County

1996 Profile

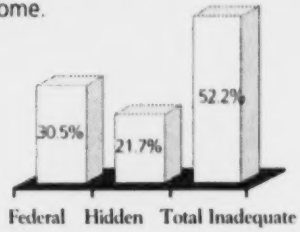
8th grade Math scores in Ferry county are still inferior to the state average; they fell by two from 1994 to 1995.

Child abuse rates worsened; prenatal care availability improved; but juvenile arrest rates worsened from the preceding year; the state does better on all

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

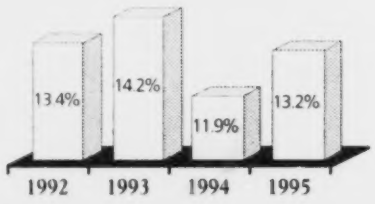
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	596 (30.5)	423 (21.7)	1,019 (5.2.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



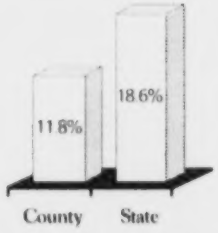
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	380 (13.4)	410 (14.2)	340 (11.9)	380 (13.2)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



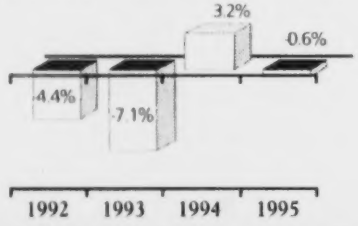
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,810	2,337	11.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	23,607 (-4.4)	21,922 (-7.1)	22,625 (3.2)	22,489 (-0.6)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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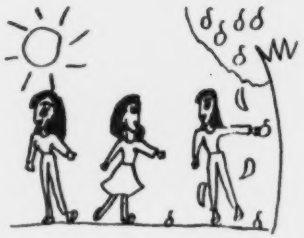

Ferry county unemployment rates remain very high: more than double the state average.

Child care costs as a percentage of average wages are significantly lower in Ferry county than in most other Washington counties.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Ferry County and Washington State Population Trends

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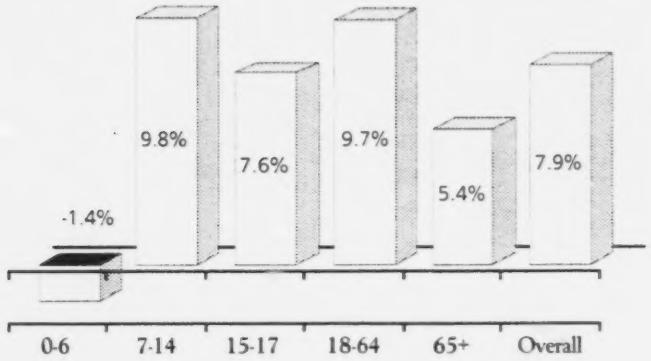
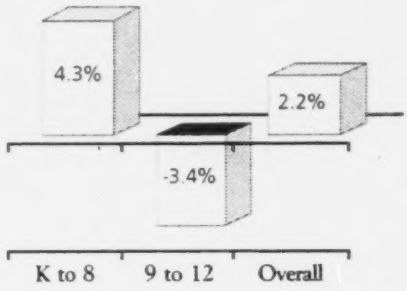


State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Ferry County	740	968	405	4,221	769	7,103
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 1,985	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	1,512	76.0%	84.8%
African American	9	0.5%	4.0%
Native American	440	22.2%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9	0.5%	5.1%
Other Races	15	0.8%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	41	2.1%	6.8%

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WASHINGTON kids count

Franklin County

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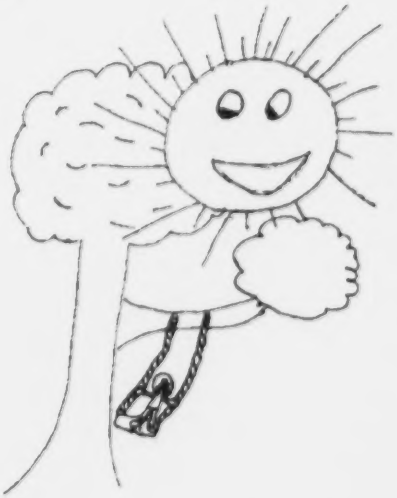

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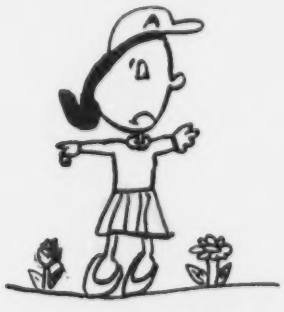

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	-2	-3	- 1

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	-4	-2	-3	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Worse*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	27.2	31.3	+ 4.1

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	206 (28.0)	273 (27.2)	255 (31.3)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	9.7	8.7	- 1.0

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	57 (7.4)	99 (9.7)	94 (8.7)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	6.0	6.2	+ 0.2

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	748 (5.5)	915 (6.0)	962 (6.2)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬌	11.9	11.9	0

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	324 (8.1)	728 (11.9)	790 (11.9)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*No Significant Change*

Franklin County

1996 Profile

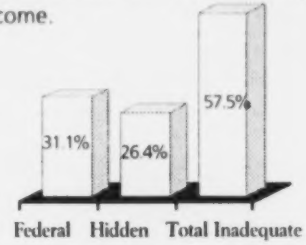
8th grade Math scores in Franklin county are well below the state average.

Teen pregnancy rates fell, and juvenile arrest rates stayed the same; however, the state continues to do better on both indicators.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

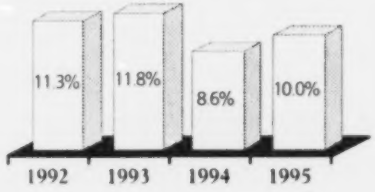
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income - The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	3,921 (31.1)	3,334 (26.4)	7,255 (57.5)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



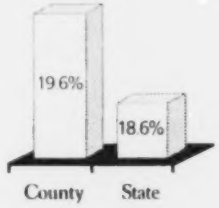
Unemployment - The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	2,300 (11.3)	2,600 (11.8)	1,900 (8.6)	2,200 (10.0)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



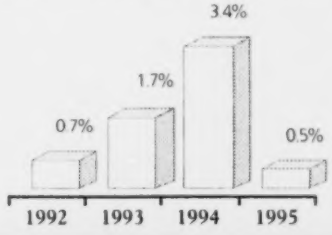
Child Care Burden* - The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

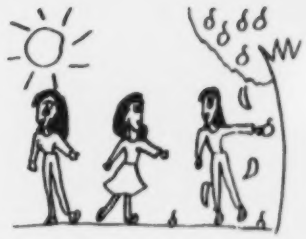
	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	18,544	3,639	19.6
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages - Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	19,327 (0.7)	19,653 (1.7)	20,320 (3.4)	20,428 (0.5)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)





The unemployment rate in Franklin county is much higher than the state's; unemployment worsened from 1994 to 1995.

In 1995, Franklin county average wages rose by about 0.5%, but remain much lower than state averages.

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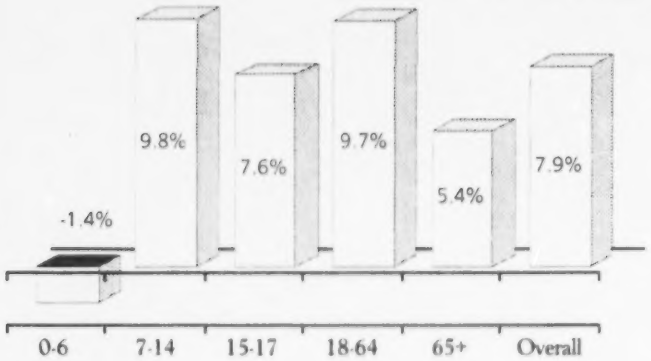
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

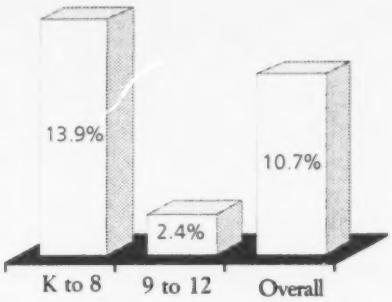
For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Franklin County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Franklin county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Franklin County	6,406	6,696	2,291	24,422	4,185	44,000
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 12,959	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	8,218	63.4%	84.8%
African American	511	3.9%	4.0%
Native American	82	0.6%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	364	2.8%	5.1%
Other Races	3,784	29.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	5,209	40.2%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

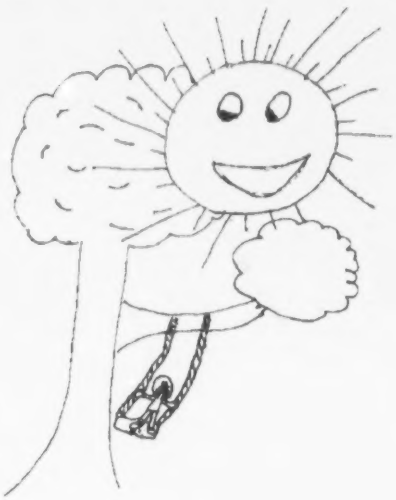
Garfield County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

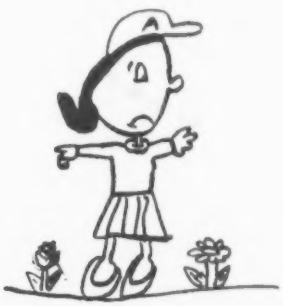
The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.



- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		+13	+10	- 3

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-0	+13	+10
State	+4	+3	+3

Worse

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		6.7	13.6	+ 6.9

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	4 (14.3)	1 (6.7)	3 (13.6)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		5.0	0.0	- 5.0

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	5 (11.4)	2 (5.0)	0 (0.0)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		4.2	4.6	+ 0.4

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	18 (3.0)	26 (4.2)	26(4.6)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		19.5	8.6	- 10.9

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	2 (0.8)	52 (19.5)	27 (8.6)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Better

Garfield County

1996 Profile

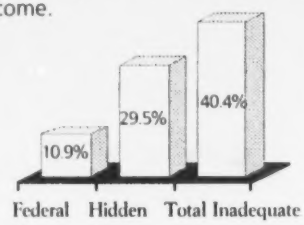
Garfield county has above average prenatal care availability; on this indicator, it does better than the state overall, but a deterioration was recorded in 1995.

There was a fall in both the juvenile arrest and teen pregnancy rates in Garfield county from 1993

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

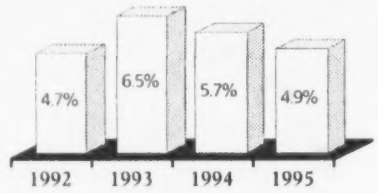
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	63 (10.9)	171 (29.5)	234 (40.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



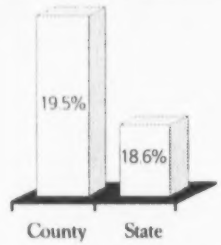
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	50 (4.7)	70 (6.5)	60 (5.7)	50 (4.9)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



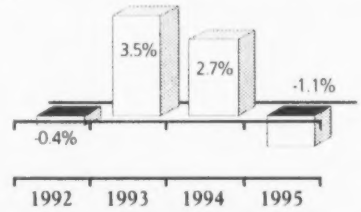
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,547	3,428	19.5
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	17,900 (-0.4)	18,519 (3.5)	19,026 (2.7)	18,810 (-1.1)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

to 1994.

The employment picture in Garfield county improved; a fewer percentage of county residents are unemployed than the state overall.

Garfield county average wages fell in 1995 and remain well below the state average.

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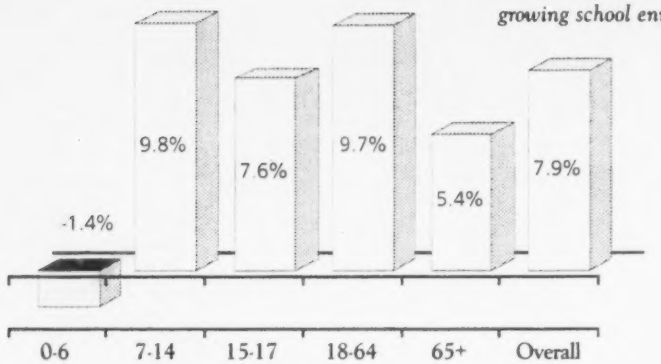
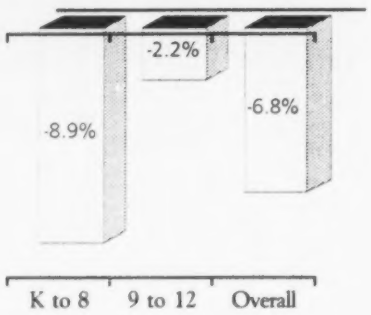
WASHINGTON kids count

Garfield County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Garfield county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Garfield County	203	282	150	1,230	485	2,350
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**587**	**100%**	**100%**
White	570	97.0%	84.8%
African American	0	0.0%	4.0%
Native American	8	1.4%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.7%	5.1%
Other Races	5	0.9%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	13	2.2%	6.8%

Notes:

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- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Grant County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

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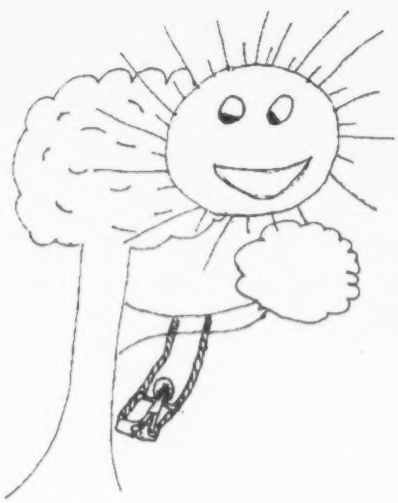

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- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
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- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		- 4	- 5	- 1

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-4	-4	-5
State	+4	+3	+3

Worse

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		29.0	32.5	+ 3.5

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	337 (32.5)	337 (29.0)	412 (32.5)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		6.4	5.9	- 0.5

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	66 (5.8)	88 (6.4)	86 (5.9)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		7.1	7.6	+ 0.5

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	1,285 (7.2)	1,423 (7.1)	1,537 (7.6)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		6.4	8.3	+ 1.9

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	575 (9.3)	527 (6.4)	736 (8.3)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Worse

Grant County

1996 Profile

Grant county 8th grade Math scores are still stubbornly worse than state figures.

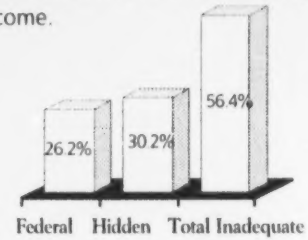
Prenatal care availability in Grant county worsened in 1995 and the state continues to do much better.

The teen pregnancy rate fell from 1993 to 1994, and is now about

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

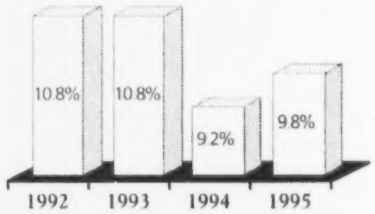
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,454 (26.2)	5,128 (30.2)	9,582 (56.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	3,250 (10.8)	3,410 (10.8)	2,910 (9.2)	3,250 (9.8)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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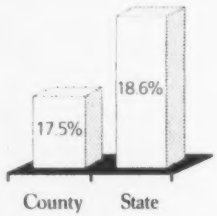
	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,849	3,123	17.5
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



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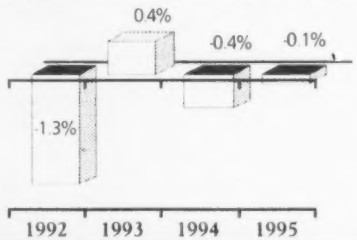
County	19,327 (-1.3)	19,402 (0.4)	19,317 (-0.4)	19,293 (-0.1)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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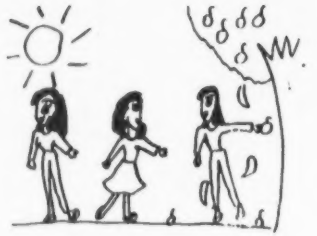
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

as high as the state's; but child abuse and arrest rates in Grant county worsened.



The unemployment rate worsened; it is now much higher than the overall state unemployment rate.

Average wages in Grant county were stagnant in 1995; they remain much below the state average.

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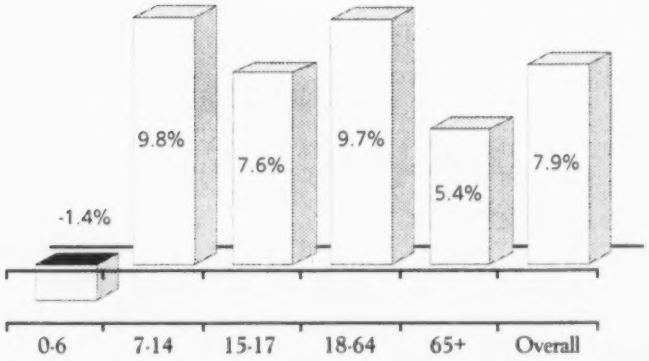
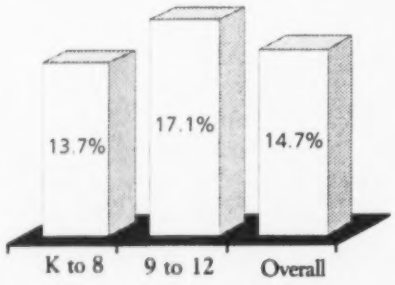
WASHINGTON kids count

Grant County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Grant county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Grant County	8,041	9,026	3,090	36,194	8,148	64,499
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 17,182	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	14,008	81.5%	84.8%
African American	205	1.2%	4.0%
Native American	225	1.3%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	190	1.1%	5.1%
Other Races	2,554	14.9%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	4,029	23.4%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

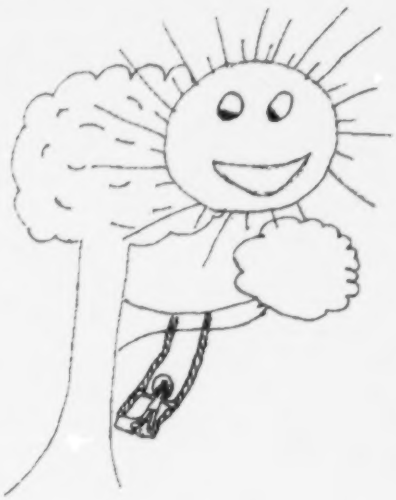
Grays Harbour County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	-3	+2	+5

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-2	-3	+2
State	+4	+3	+3

Better

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	17.9	20.8	+2.9

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	251 (25.1)	151 (17.9)	168 (20.8)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	6.5	5.2	- 1.3

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	103 (7.7)	86 (6.5)	72 (5.2)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	9.3	10.0	+ 0.7

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	1,414 (8.0)	1,733 (9.3)	1,854 (10.0)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	11.3	9.9	- 1.4

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	737 (10.4)	892 (11.3)	822 (9.9)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Better

Grays Harbor County

1996 Profile

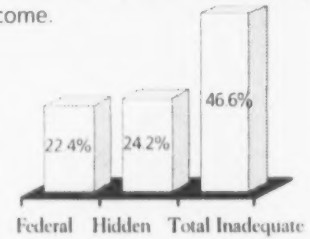
There was a 5 point betterment in 8th grade Math scores in Grays Harbor county: the county now lags the state by 1 point on test scores.

Teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates in Grant county fell, but child abuse and lack of prenatal care rates rose; the county child abuse rate is

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

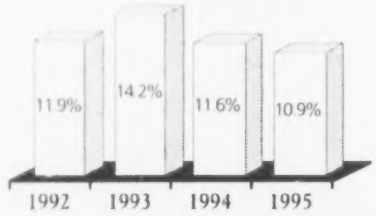
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	3,756 (22.4)	4,072 (24.2)	7,828 (46.6)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



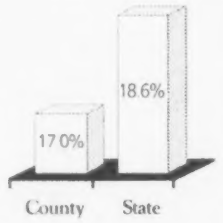
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	3,320 (11.9)	3,970 (14.2)	3,210 (11.6)	2,990 (10.9)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



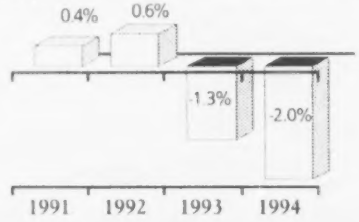
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	20,126	3,423	17.0
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	32,348 (0.6)	23,055 (-1.3)	22,596 (-2.0)	23,012 (1.8)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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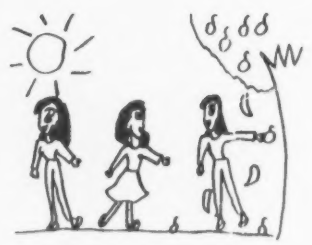
much higher than the state's.



Unemployment in Grant county is still stubbornly stuck in the double-digit range.

Grays Harbor average wages rose almost 2% from 1994 to 1995 but remain well below the state average.

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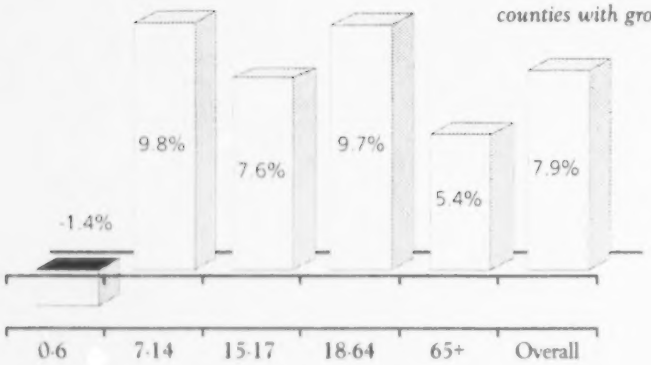
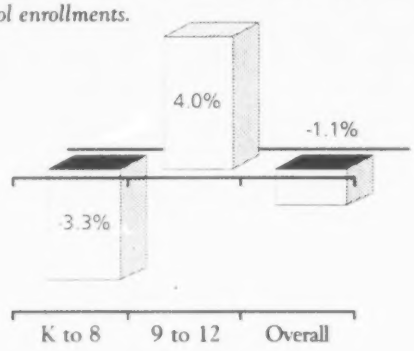
WASHINGTON kids count

Grays Harbor County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Grays Harbor county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Grays Harbor County	6,989	8,565	3,068	38,720	10,357	67,699
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**17,304**	**100%**	**100%**
White	15,761	91.1%	84.8%
African American	47	0.3%	4.0%
Native American	1,049	6.1%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	290	1.7%	5.1%
Other Races	157	0.9%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	501	2.9%	6.8%

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WASHINGTON kids count

Island County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

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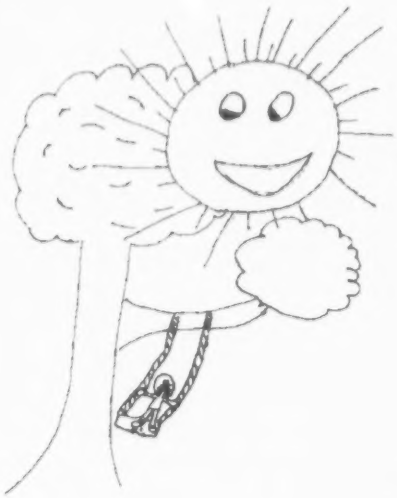

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EDUCATION

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	+6	+2	+7	↑	+2	+7	+5
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*			

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	226 (25.9)	96 (9.4)	98 (10.8)	↓	9.4	10.8	+ 1.4
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*			

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	38 (4.1)	40 (3.7)	40 (3.5)	↑	3.7	3.5	- 0.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*			

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	903 (5.5)	1,044 (5.8)	1,097 (6.2)	↓	5.8	6.2	+ 0.4
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*			

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	455 (8.8)	534 (7.9)	651 (9.2)	↓	7.9	9.2	+ 1.3
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*			

Island County

1996 Profile

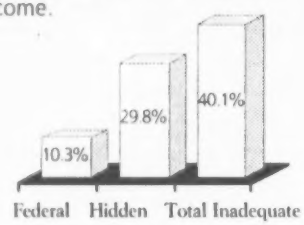
Island county recorded a big improvement in 8th grade math scores; the county's average score is now 4 points above the state average.

Prenatal care availability and juvenile arrest rates worsened, but teen pregnancy rates fell, from 1993 to 1994 in Island county. However, the county performs much better than the

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

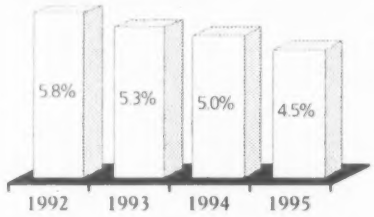
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,560 (10.3)	4,512 (29.8)	6,072 (40.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



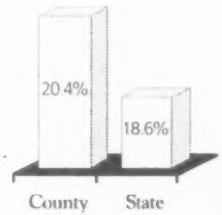
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	1,420 (5.8)	1,290 (5.3)	1,210 (5.0)	1,150 (4.5)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



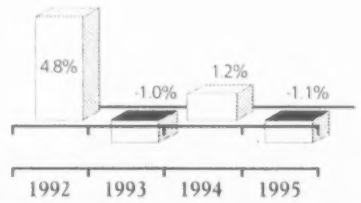
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	18,244	3,716	20.4
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	20,104 (4.8)	19,905 (-1.0)	20,150 (1.2)	19,937 (-1.1)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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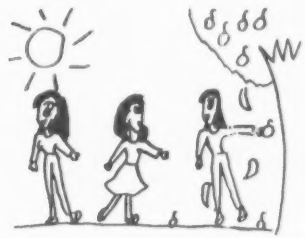
state on these indicators except juvenile arrest rates, which match state averages.



Island county unemployment rates fell, and a smaller percent of county adults is unemployed compared with the state average.

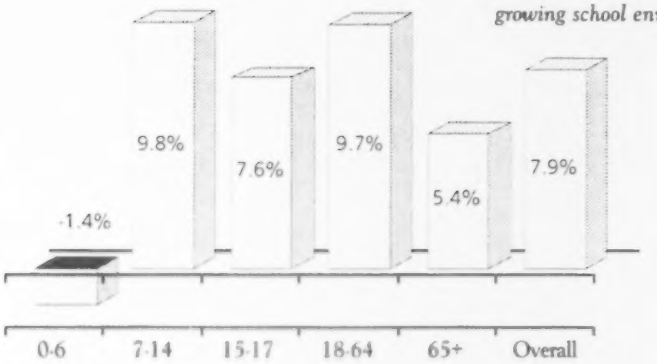
Island is one of 10 Washington counties in which the average cost of child care exceeds one-fifth of after-tax income. This is significantly higher than the state average.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

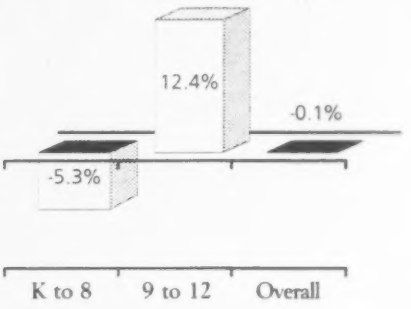
WASHINGTON kids count

Island County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Island county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1990-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Island County	7,543	7,812	2,451	41,073	10,022	68,901
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 15,454	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	13,754	89.0%	84.8%
African American	461	3.0%	4.0%
Native American	153	1.0%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	876	5.7%	5.1%
Other Races	210	1.4%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	713	4.6%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to CPS for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

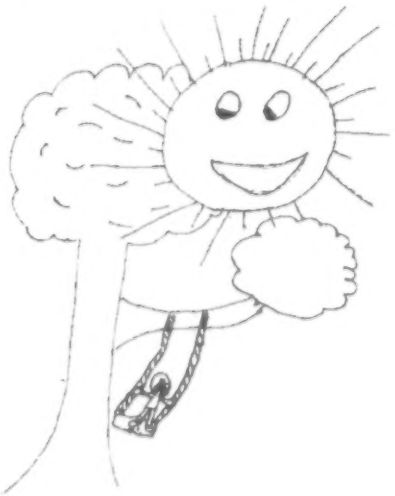
Jefferson County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

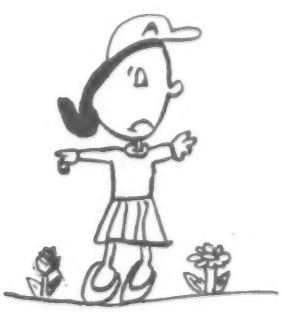
The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.



- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	-2	+1	-4	⬇	+1	-4	-5
State	+4	+3	+3	Worse			

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	44 (20.1)	26 (12.3)	25 (11.7)	⬆	12.3	11.7	- 0.6
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	Better			

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	14 (4.7)	18 (4.6)	13 (3.1)	⬆	4.6	3.1	- 1.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	Better			

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	339 (6.9)	551 (9.8)	606 (10.4)	⬇	9.8	10.4	+ 0.6
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	Worse			

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	84 (5.1)	284 (12.4)	340 (13.4)	⬇	12.4	13.4	+ 1.0
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	Worse			

Jefferson County

1996 Profile

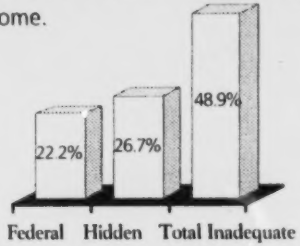
A sharp fall in 8th grade math scores was recorded from 1994 to 1995; scores are now well below state averages.

Jefferson county prenatal care availability rates improved, and teen pregnancy rates fell; the county does better than the state on both counts.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

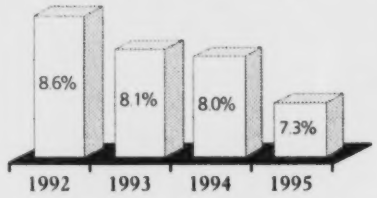
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income - The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	977 (22.2)	1,179 (26.7)	2,156 (48.9)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



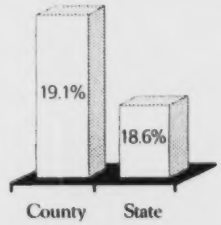
Unemployment - The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	760 (8.6)	780 (8.1)	760 (8.0)	710 (7.3)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



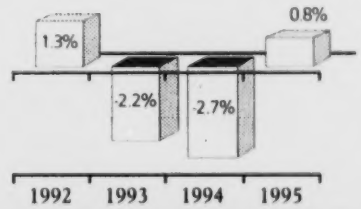
Child Care Burden* - The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,689	3,376	19.1
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages - Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	19,846 (1.3)	19,402 (-2.2)	18,879 (-2.7)	19,035 (0.8)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

The child abuse rate in Jefferson county worsened; it is now twice the state level.

The unemployment rate fell from 1994 to 1995, and now closely matches the state level.

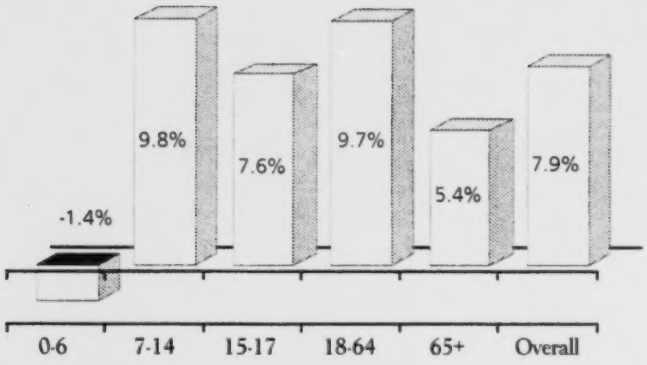
Average wages rose in 1995, but remain well below the state average.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

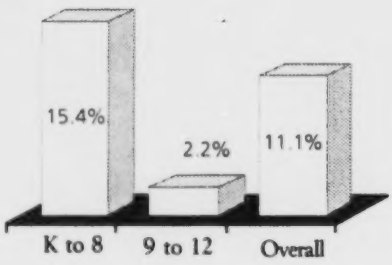
WASHINGTON kids count

Jefferson County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Jefferson county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Jefferson County	2,141	2,662	1,019	14,262	5,015	25,099
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 4,553	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	4,212	92.5%	84.8%
African American	39	0.9%	4.0%
Native American	208	4.6%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	1.5%	5.1%
Other Races	24	0.5%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	99	2.2%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

King County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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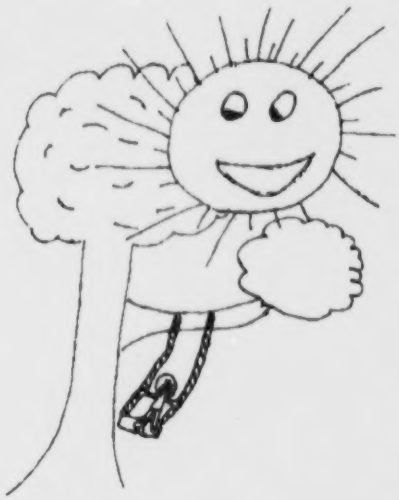

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02626

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King County

1996 Profile

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	+9	+9	0

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend
County	+11	+9	+9	*No Significant Change*
State	+4	+3	+3	

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	12.4	14.3	+1.9

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend
County	3,639 (19.2)	2,728 (12.4)	2,687 (14.3)	*Worse*
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	4.5	5.0	+ 0.5

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend
County	1,492 (5.3)	1,326 (4.5)	1,361 (5.0)	*Worse*
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	4.8	4.2	- 0.6

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend
County	19,414 (5.5)	17,829 (4.8)	16,655 (4.2)	*Better*
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	11.8	10.3	- 1.5

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend
County	14,663 (10.6)	17,763 (11.8)	15,954 (10.3)	*Better*
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	

King County 8th grade Math scores remain stable, and are much better than the state average.

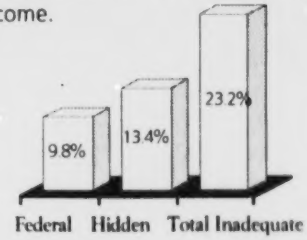
The rate of juvenile arrests fell, but the teen pregnancy rate worsened; however, King County continues to outperform the state on both counts.

10

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

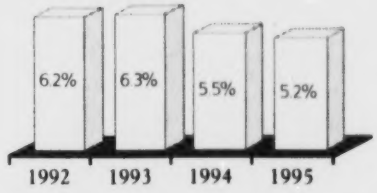
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	32,595 (9.8)	44,772 (13.4)	77,367 (23.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	57,500 (6.2)	57,200 (6.3)	49,300 (5.5)	47,800 (5.2)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
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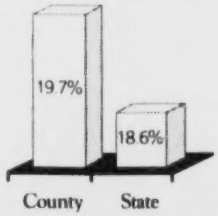
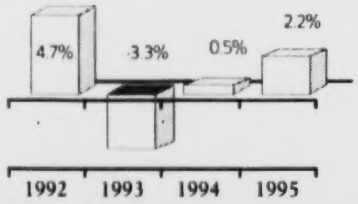
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	32,430 (4.7)	31,370 (-3.3)	31,515 (0.5)	32,210 (2.2)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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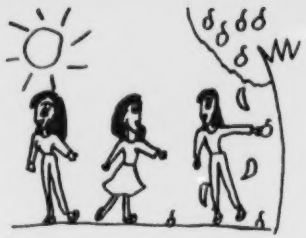

The county unemployment rate fell, and remains lower than the average unemployment level for the state.

King county wages rose significantly; they remain much higher than state levels. King county continues to be the richest county in the state.

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WASHINGTON kids count

King County and Washington State Population Trends

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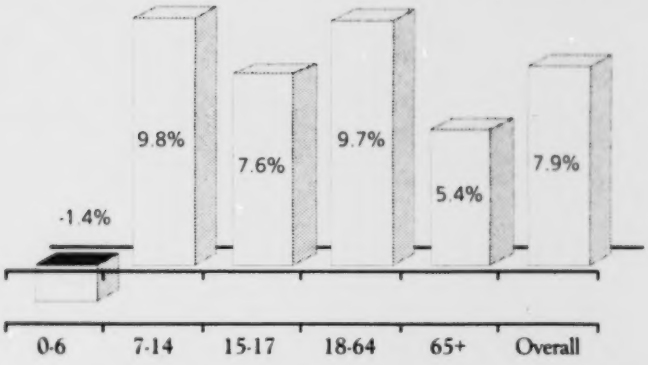
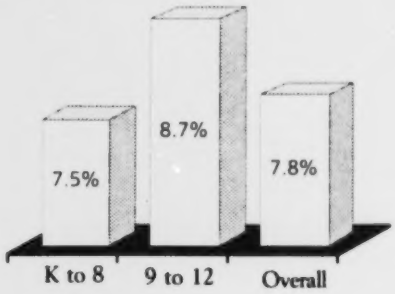


State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 King County	158,922	178,032	57,505	1,043,558	175,584	1,613,601
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**341,071**	**100%**	**100%**
White	272,756	80.0%	84.8%
African American	24,235	7.1%	4.0%
Native American	5,287	1.6%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	33,165	9.7%	5.1%
Other Races	5,628	1.7%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	14,465	4.2%	6.8%

Notes:

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- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

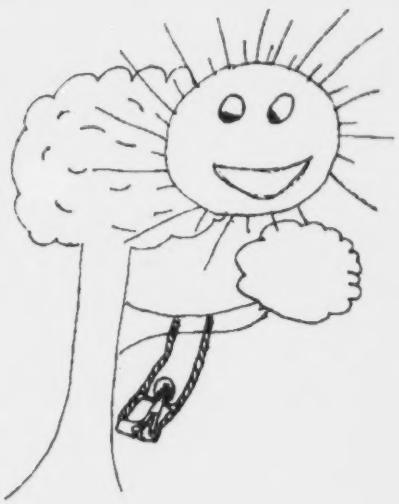
City of Seattle

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
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The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties. wages averaged over $28,000.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	0	-2	-2

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
City	+3	0	-2	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Worse*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	14.9	16.9	+2.0

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1980	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
City	1,014 (23.5)	878 (14.9)	1,006 (16.9)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	3.7	2.9	- 0.8

Teen Birth Rate- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1980	Year 1:1992	Year 2:1993	
County[§]	211 (2.5)	201 (3.7)	160 (2.9)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	10.0	6.2	- 3.8

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
City	9,052 (10.5)	8,360 (10.0)	8,039 (6.2)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Better*

City of Seattle

1996 Profile

8th grade Math scores fell to an average score of 48 points, which is 2 points below the national average and a full 5 points below the state average.

Prenatal care rates are slightly worse in 1995; about six of seven women who gave birth in 1995 received adequate prenatal care. On this measure, Seattle does

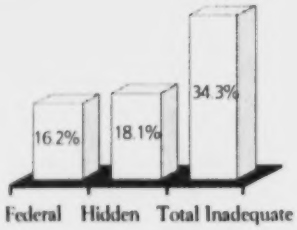
Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994			
				↑	27.3	21.9	- 5.4
City	N/A	8,566 (27.3)	6,795 (21.9)			
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	Better		

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

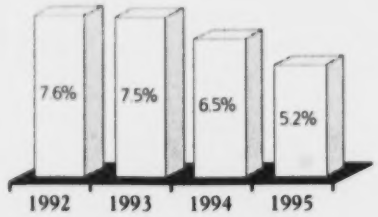
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
City	13,279 (16.2)	14,823 (18.1)	28,102 (34.3)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
City	23,820 (7.6)	23,610 (7.5)	20,380 (6.5)	16,500 (5.2)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

slightly better than the state overall. The teenage birth rate in Seattle is 2.9 per 100 females age 15-17.

Child abuse rates in Seattle stayed about the same as the state average; about one of 16 city children is reported for abuse, compared with about one in 17 for the state overall.

Although the juvenile arrest rate fell, it stays higher than the average for the state.

WASHINGTON
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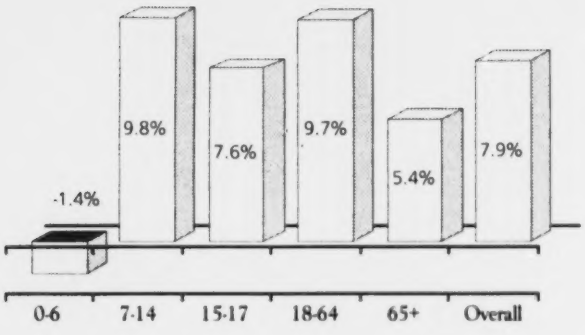
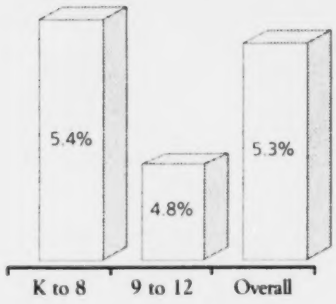
kids count

City of Seattle and Washington State Population Trends

Public school enrollment in the Seattle school district is expected to grow at slightly over 1 percent per year from 1996-2001.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



Seattle School District Overall Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 King County**	158,922	178,032	57,505	1,043,558	175,584	1,613,601
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	City Pop.	City %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**81,930**	**100%**	**100%**
White	50,651	59.6%	80.0%
African American	15,538	18.3%	7.1%
Native American	1,969	2.3%	1.6%
Asian/Pacific Islander	14,530	17.1%	9.7%
Other Races	2,242	2.6%	1.7%
Hispanic Origin	4,962	5.8%	4.2%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Kitsap County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

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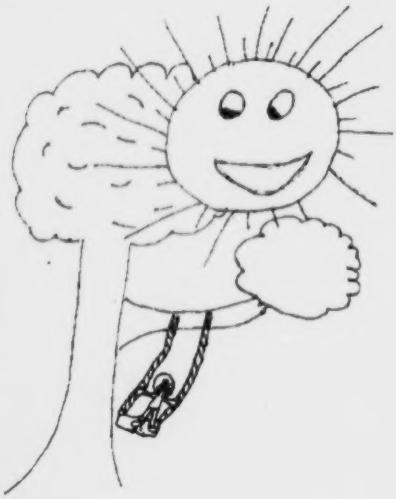

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	+3	+5	+ 2

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	0	+3	+5	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	20.5	19.3	- 1.2

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	780 (28.2)	680 (20.5)	616 (19.3)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	5.1	4.8	- 0.3

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	171 (5.2)	212 (5.1)	208 (4.8)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	6.1	6.6	+ 0.5

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	3,347 (6.0)	3,723 (6.1)	4,178 (6.6)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	1.6	4.9	+ 3.3

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	925 (5.1)	402 (1.6)	1,260 (4.9)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

Kitsap County

1996 Profile

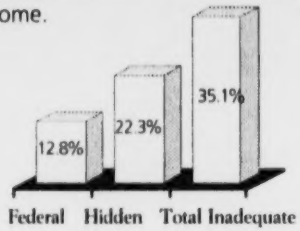
Kitsap county 8th grade Math scores rose by 2 points; the county now leads the state by the same margins.

Prenatal care availability improved and so did the teen pregnancy rate; however, child abuse and juvenile arrest rates worsened.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

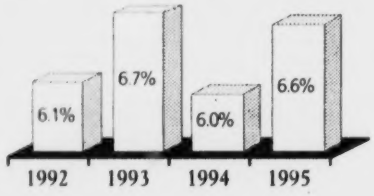
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	6,644 (12.88)	11,553 (22.3)	18,197 (35.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



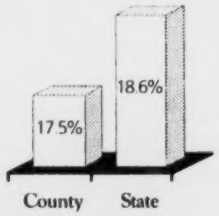
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	5,400 (6.1)	6,000 (6.7)	5,400 (6.0)	6,000 (6.6)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



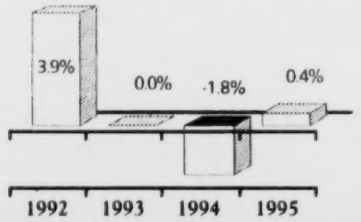
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	22,081	3,867	17.5
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	26,201 (3.9)	26,204 (0.0)	25,730 (-1.8)	25,822 (0.4)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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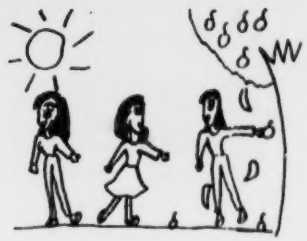

The county unemployment rate rose; the state overall now does slightly better on unemployment.

Kitsap county average wages rose by a small amount: wages are now comparable to overall state averages.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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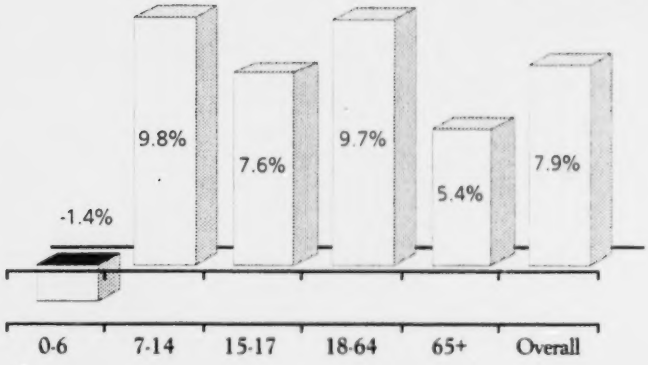
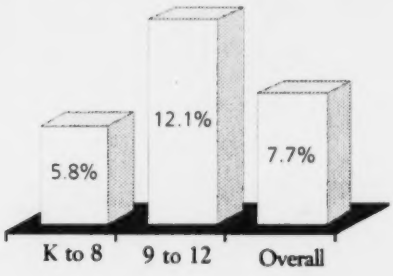
Kitsap County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Kitsap county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Kitsap County	25,942	28,144	8,965	134,824	22,722	220,597
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 52,989	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	46,430	87.6%	84.8%
African American	1,718	3.2%	4.0%
Native American	1,223	2.3%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,876	5.4%	5.1%
Other Races	742	1.4%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	2,442	4.6%	6.8%

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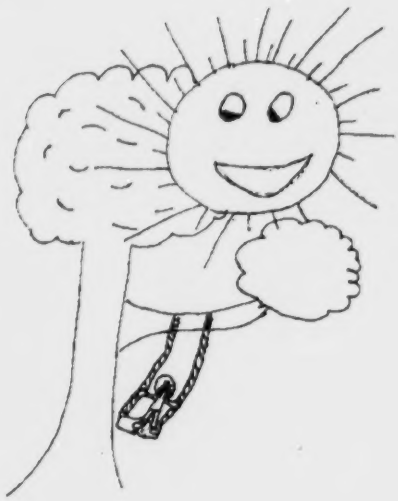

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- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		-1	-6	-5

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-4	-1	-6
State	+4	+3	+3

Worse

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		29.3	26.8	-2.5

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	70 (28.1)	67 (29.3)	60 (26.8)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		5.4	5.0	-0.4

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	10 (3.0)	20 (5.4)	19 (5.0)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

No Significant Change

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		10.5	9.8	-0.7

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	188 (3.8)	552 (10.5)	505 (9.8)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		10.5	9.3	-1.2

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	157 (8.1)	238 (10.5)	228 (9.3)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Better

Klickitat County

1996 Profile

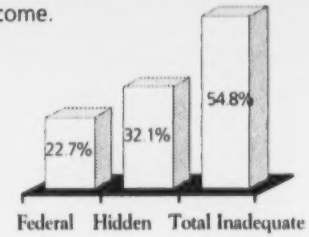
There was 5 point decline in 8th grade Math scores in Klickitat county, which now has average percentile scores 9 points below the state average.

Prenatal care availability remained much worse than the state average, although a modest improvement was recorded in 1995. Encouragingly,

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

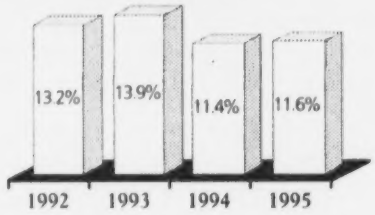
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,092 (22.7)	1,544 (32.1)	2,636 (54.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



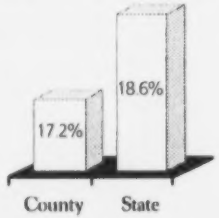
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	1,070 (13.2)	1,150 (13.9)	920 (11.4)	1,010 (11.6)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



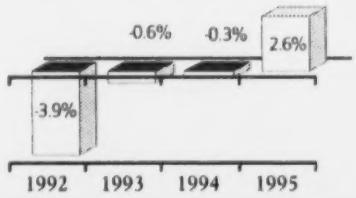
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,689	3,384	17.2
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	21,920 (-3.9)	21,795 (-0.6)	21,733 (-0.3)	22,291 (2.6)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

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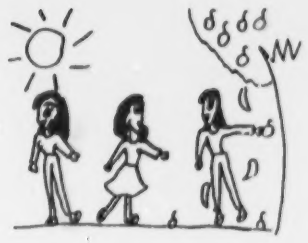
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

teen pregnancy, child abuse and juvenile arrest rates fell.



Unemployment remained stubbornly stuck in the two-digit range; the state average is much lower.

Average wages rose sharply in 1995, but remain well below state averages.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

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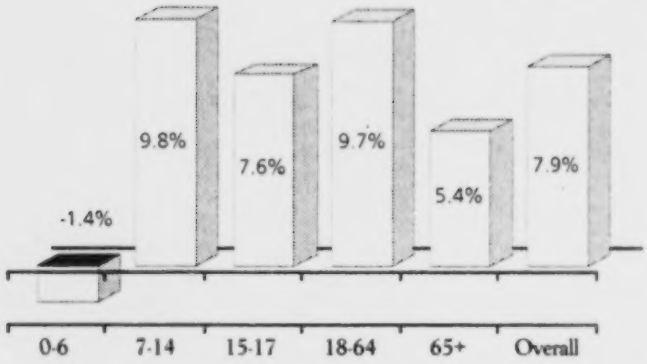
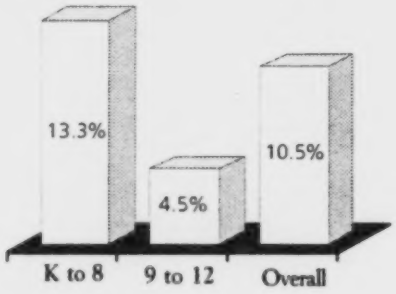
Klickitat County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Klickitat county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Klickitat County	1,838	2,355	962	10,516	2,430	18,101
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 4,863	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	4,344	89.3%	84.8%
African American	17	0.3%	4.0%
Native American	252	5.2%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	60	1.2%	5.1%
Other Races	190	3.9%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	361	7.4%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to CPS for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, with special projects funded by The Boeing Company, City of Seattle, and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

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WASHINGTON kids count

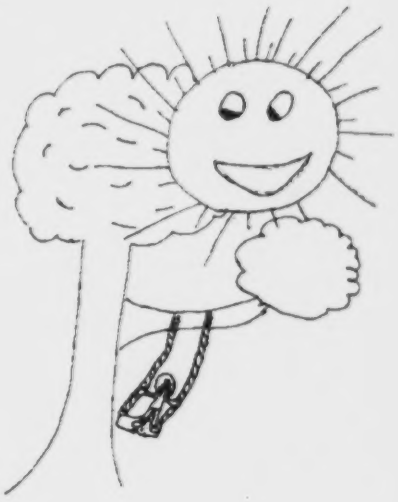
Kittitas County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent — one in seventeen girls — in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Kittitas County

1996 Profile

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	0	+5	+5

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	+7	0	+5	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	9.6	9.8	+0.2

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	57 (18.2)	28 (9.6)	32 (9.8)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	3.3	3.2	- 0.1

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	21 (2.7)	17 (3.3)	17 (3.2)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*No Significant Change*

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	9.9	7.6	-2.3

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	594 (10.0)	650 (9.9)	529 (7.6)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Better*

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	6.0	9.8	+3.8

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	141 (5.2)	216 (6.0)	294 (9.8)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

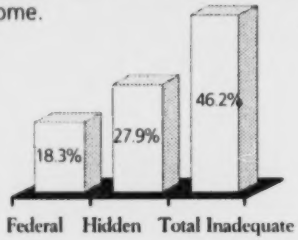
There was a 5 point gain in 8th grade Math scores, which now average 55.

Prenatal care availability worsened in 1995, and child abuse rates fell; however, juvenile arrest rates were much worse, and teen pregnancy remained flat.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

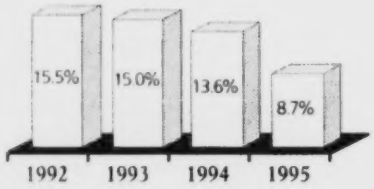
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income - The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,005 (18.3)	1,532 (27.9)	2,537 (46.2)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Unemployment - The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	2,180 (15.5)	2,210 (15.0)	2,010 (13.6)	1,310 (8.7)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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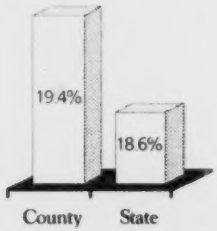
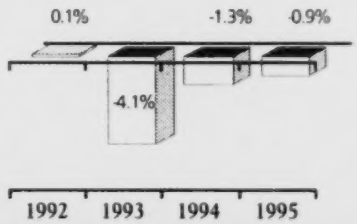
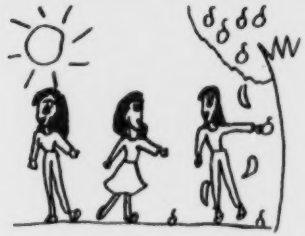
	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,113	3,317	19.4
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages - Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	19,321 (0.1)	18,519 (-4.1)	18,276 (-1.3)	18,104 (-0.9)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)





Unemployment fell sharply in 1995, and is now trending towards the state average.

Average wages fell by nearly a whole percentage point in 1995 over 1994, and remain well below the state average.

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WASHINGTON kids count

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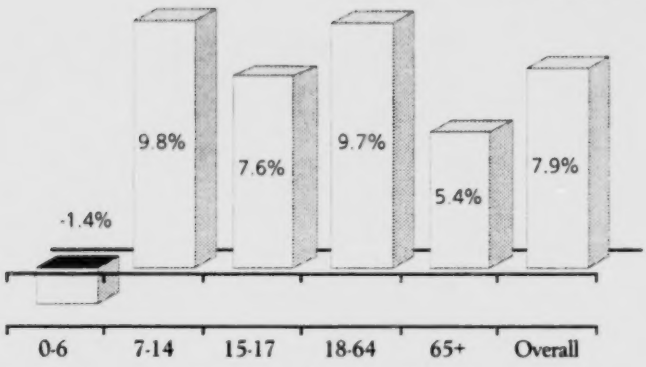
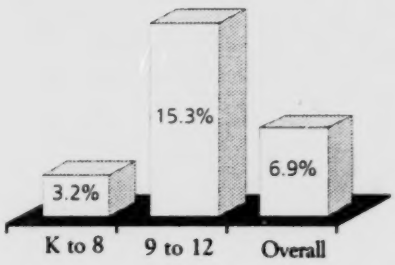


State Population Growth, 1996-2001



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1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**5,644**	**100%**	**100%**
White	5,413	95.9%	84.8%
African American	38	0.7%	4.0%
Native American	53	0.9%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	69	1.2%	5.1%
Other Races	71	1.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	178	3.2%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Lewis County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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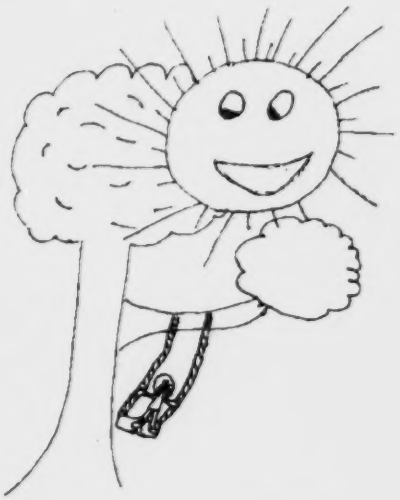

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	-6	-6	0

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend
County	-2	-6	-6	
State	+4	+3	+3	*No Significant Change*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	15.9	13.4	- 2.5

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend
County	216 (26.5)	137 (15.9)	118 (13.4)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	3.9	5.5	+1.6

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend
County	75 (6.1)	54 (3.9)	79 (5.5)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	7.2	8.3	+1.1

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend
County	1,158(6.7)	1,320 (7.2)	1,560 (8.3)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	11.3	8.5	- 2.8

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend
County	747 (11.4)	921 (11.3)	730 (8.5)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Better*

Lewis County

1996 Profile

8th grade Math scores are stagnant and well below state level.

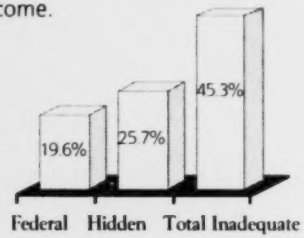
Prenatal care availability improved and remains marginally better than the state average.

Teen pregnancy and child abuse rates worsened; the juvenile arrest rate got better (fell) in 1994

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

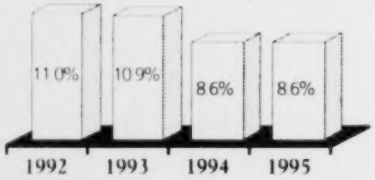
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	3,215 (19.6)	4,220 (25.7)	7,435 (45.3)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



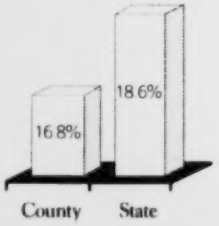
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	2,950 (11.0)	3,010 (10.9)	2,400 (8.6)	2,540 (8.6)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



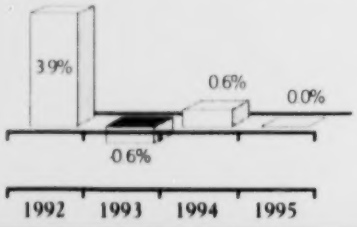
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,778	3,313	16.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	22,440 (3.9)	22,299 (-0.6)	22,430 (0.6)	22,437 (0.0)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)

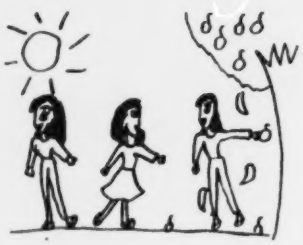


Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

compared with 1993.



The unemployment rate was stagnant in 1995 and is higher than the state average.

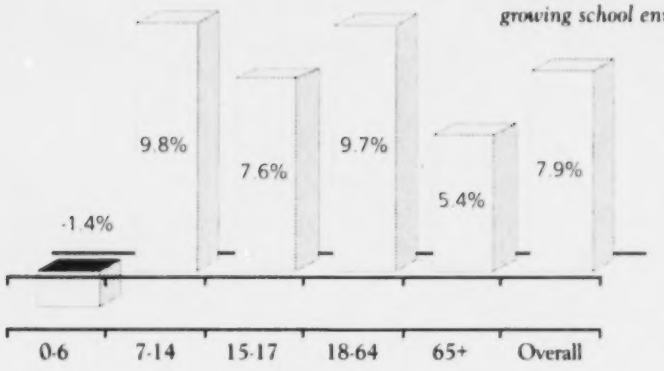
Average wages were stagnant in 1995 and remain well below the state average.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

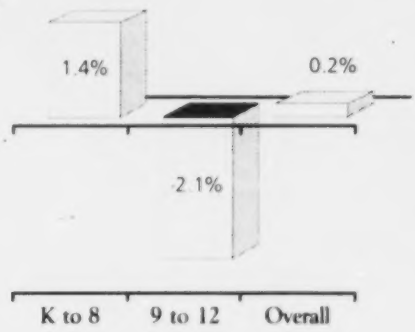
WASHINGTON kids count

Lewis County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Lewis county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Lewis County	6,972	8,471	3,323	37,114	9,618	65,498
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 16,836	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	16,158	96.0%	84.8%
African American	87	0.5%	4.0%
Native American	219	1.3%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	147	0.9%	5.1%
Other Races	225	1.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	662	3.9%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, with special projects funded by The Boeing Company, City of Seattle, and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children* · 1996.

For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

WASHINGTON kids count

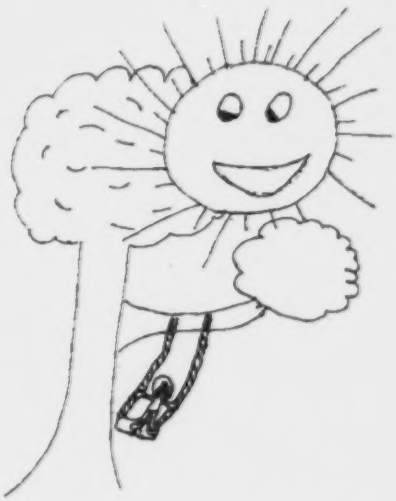
Lincoln County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996*.

EDUCATION

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation)

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	+9	+3	+4	⬆	+3	+4	+1
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*			

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	21 (16.2)	14 (13.7)	13 (13.7)	↔	13.7	13.7	0.0
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*No Significant Change*			

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	7 (3.7)	5 (2.6)	7 (3.6)	⬇	2.6	3.6	+1.0
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Worse*			

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	156 (6.5)	141 (5.6)	146 (5.7)	↔	5.6	5.7	+ 0.1
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*No Significant Change*			

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	8 (0.8)	88 (8.2)	138 (11.7)	⬇	8.2	11.7	+3.5
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*			

Lincoln County

1996 Profile

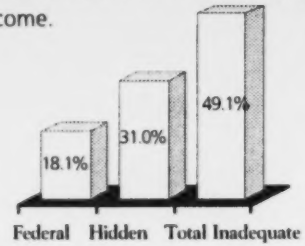
Prenatal care availability in Lincoln county recorded a significant improvement from 1993 to 1994, but stayed stagnant last year; however, the teen pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates worsened in Lincoln county from 1993 to 1994.

The child abuse rate in Lincoln county is stable, and about the same level as

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

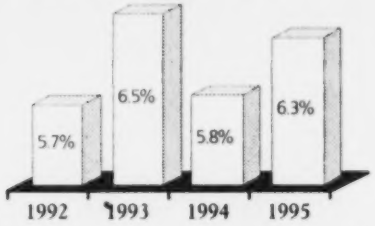
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	422 (5.3)	723 (31.0)	1,145 (49.1)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



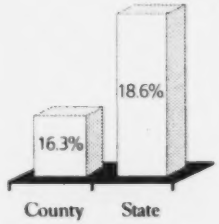
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	250 (5.7)	290 (6.5)	260 (5.8)	280 (6.3)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



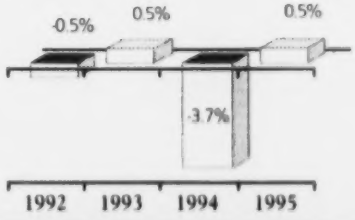
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,015	2,773	16.3
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	18,419 (-0.5)	18,519 (0.5)	17,839 (-3.7)	17,936 (0.5)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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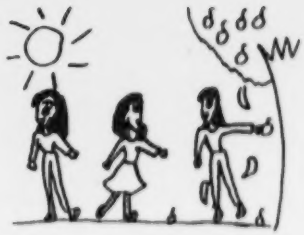

From 1994 to 1995, the unemployment rate rose in Lincoln county.

Average wages rose slightly, but remain well below state levels.

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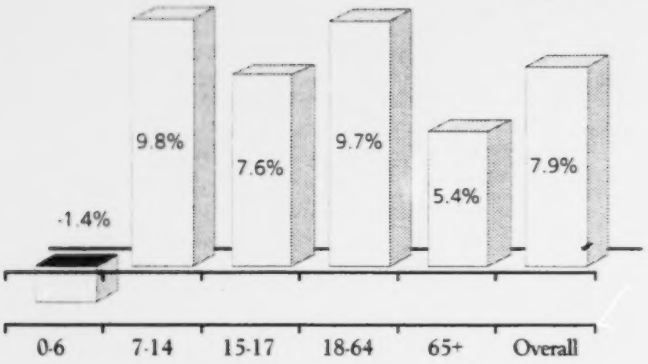
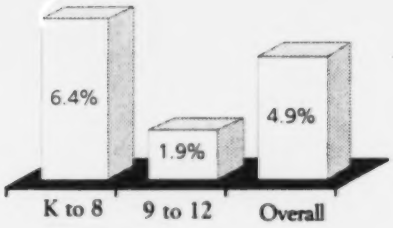
WASHINGTON kids count

Lincoln County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Lincoln county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Lincoln County	850	1,090	523	5,451	1,788	9,702
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 2,357	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	2,268	96.2%	84.8%
African American	12	0.5%	4.0%
Native American	55	2.3%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	15	0.6%	5.1%
Other Races	7	0.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	34	1.4%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

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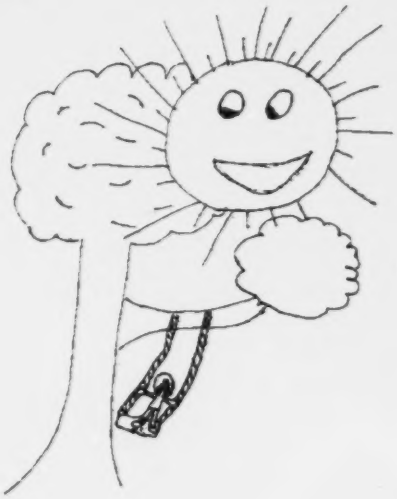

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- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
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EDUCATION

				Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).							
	Benchmark:1991	**Year 1:1994**	**Year 2:1995**		**- 6**	**-5**	**+1**
County	-3	- 6	-5				
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*			

HEALTH AND SAFETY

				Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).							
	Benchmark:1985	**Year 1:1994**	**Year 2:1995**		**13.0**	**14.0**	**+1.0**
County	117 (24.2)	70 (13.0)	70 (14.0)				
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*			
Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	**Year 1:1993**	**Year 2:1994**		**7.0**	**6.3**	**- 0.7**
County	37 (5.3)	54 (7.0)	51 (6.3)				
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*			
Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.							
	Benchmark:1991	**Year 1:1994**	**Year 2:1995**		**8.9**	**8.2**	**- 0.7**
County	701 (6.9)	1,014 (8.9)	960 (8.2)				
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Better*			
Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.							
	Benchmark:1985	**Year 1:1993**	**Year 2:1994**		**4.9**	**6.2**	**+ 1.3**
County	167 (4.4)	236 (4.9)	324 (6.2)				
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*			

Mason County

1996 Profile

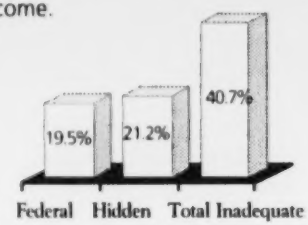
Mason county 8th grade Math scores are stagnant and not at high as the state average; they improved by only 1 point in 1995.

Prenatal care availability improved sharply in 1994, then worsened in 1995, but the county now does about as well as the state on this indicator. Both the teen pregnancy and child abuse rates fell, but the county still

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

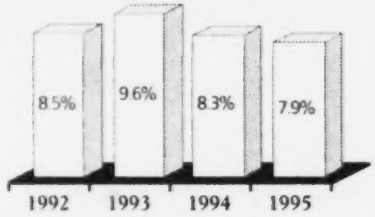
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,817 (19.5)	1,975 (21.2)	3,792 (40.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



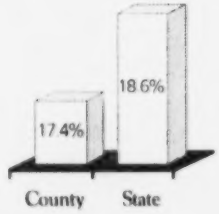
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	1,320 (8.5)	1,540 (9.6)	1,360 (8.3)	1,450 (7.9)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



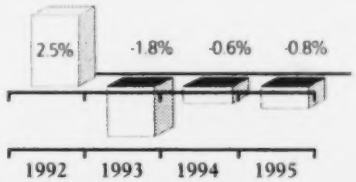
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,658	3,421	17.4
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	22,959 (2.5)	22,551 (-1.8)	22,425 (-0.6)	22,251 (-0.8)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)

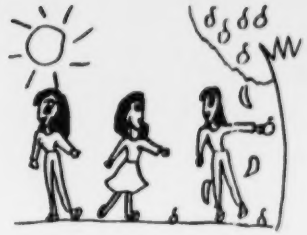


Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

needs to improve before it catches up with the state.



The unemployment rate declined in 1995, but remains higher than the state rate. Mason county average wages fell in 1995, and remain well below state levels.

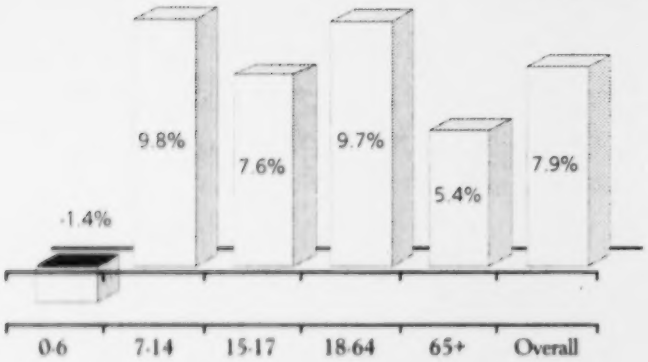
Mason county juvenile arrest rates worsened, but the state average is even worse.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.

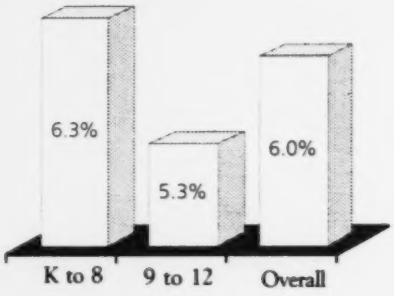
WASHINGTON kids count

Mason County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Mason county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Mason County	4,351	5,320	2,076	26,232	7,317	45,296
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 9,635	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	8,770	91.0%	84.8%
African American	48	0.5%	4.0%
Native American	546	5.7%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	184	1.9%	5.1%
Other Races	87	0.9%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	328	3.4%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, with special projects funded by The Boeing Company, City of Seattle, and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

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WASHINGTON kids count

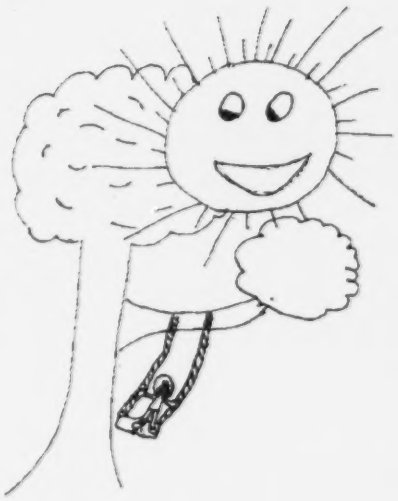
Okanogan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

PS 0262 62

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	-7	-5	+2

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-2	-7	-5
State	+4	+3	+3

Better

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	28.1	30.5	+ 2.4

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	168 (34.4)	155 (28.1)	171 (30.5)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	6.8	5.2	-1.6

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	35 (5.5)	45 (6.8)	37 (5.2)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	7.4	6.9	- 0.5

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	549 (5.6)	777 (7.4)	749 (6.9)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Better

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	13.0	11.1	- 1.9

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	211 (5.9)	568 (13.0)	518 (11.1)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Better

Okanogan County

1996 Profile

8th grade math scores in Okanogan county scores rose by 2 points in 1995, but remain 8 points below the state average.

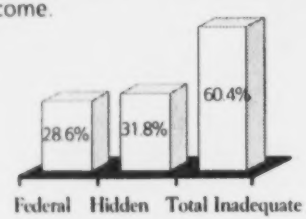
Prenatal care availability rates worsened in 1995, and remain much worse than state levels.

The teen pregnancy, child abuse, and juvenile arrest rates improved;

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

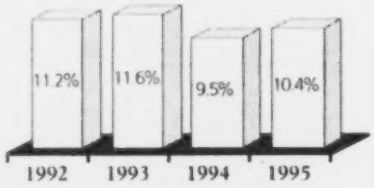
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income - The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,674 (28.6)	2,966 (31.8)	5,640 (60.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



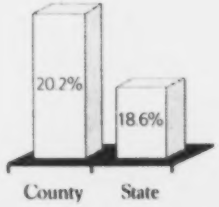
Unemployment - The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	2,350 (11.2)	2,560 (11.6)	2,110 (9.5)	2,380 (10.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



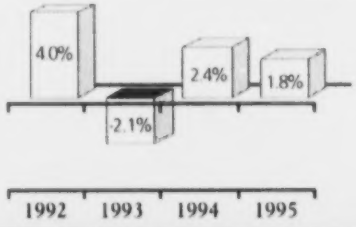
Child Care Burden* - The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	16,402	3,320	20.2
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages - Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	16,603 (4.0)	16,252 (-2.1)	16,643 (2.4)	16,937 (1.8)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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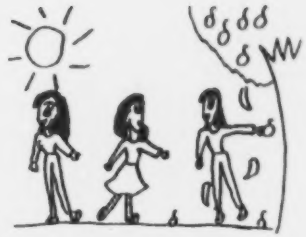
however, the last two remain worse than state levels.



Unemployment was worse in 1995 as compared with 1994, and is now in the double digit range.

Okanogan is one of 10 Washington counties in which the average cost of child care per child exceeds one-fifth of after-tax income. This is significantly higher than the state average.

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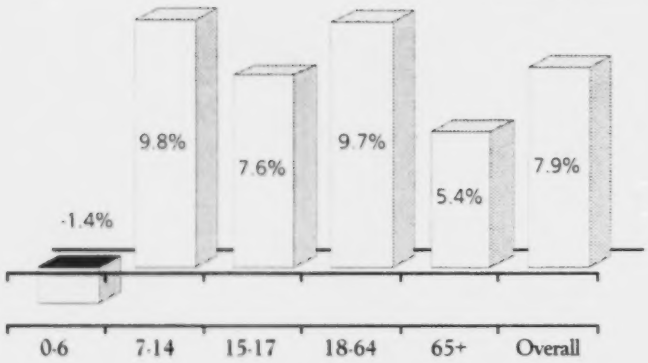
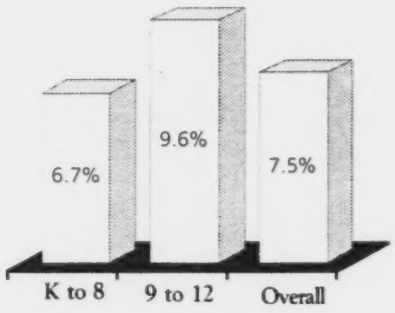
WASHINGTON kids count

Okanogan County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Okanogan county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Okanogan County	4,162	4,924	1,790	21,138	4,884	36,898
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 9,587	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	7,348	76.6%	84.8%
African American	23	0.2%	4.0%
Native American	1,428	14.9%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	58	0.6%	5.1%
Other Races	730	7.6%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	1,089	11.4%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Pacific County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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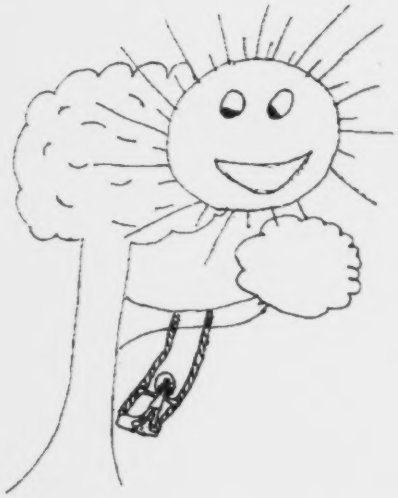

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- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
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The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	-1	+2	+3

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	-10	-1	+2	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	23.7	22.1	- 1.6

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	55 (23.3)	52 (23.7)	46 (22.1)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	8.1	5.1	- 3.0

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	16 (5.1)	29 (8.1)	19 (5.1)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	8.2	8.5	+ 0.3

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	327 (7.0)	410 (8.2)	417 (8.5)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	6.1	6.9	+ 0.8

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	110 (6.3)	129 (6.1)	161 (6.9)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

Pacific County

1996 Profile

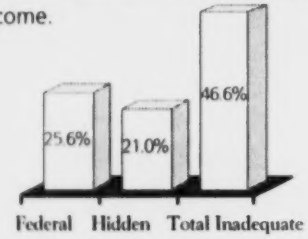
Pacific county 8th grade Math scores rose by 3 points in 1995 and are now just 1 point below average state scores.

There was an improvement in prenatal care availability, but a worsening in juvenile arrest rates in 1994: prenatal care availability stayed worse than the state's, but

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

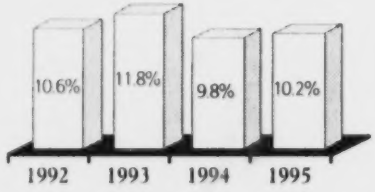
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,108 (25.6)	908 (21.0)	2,016 (46.6)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



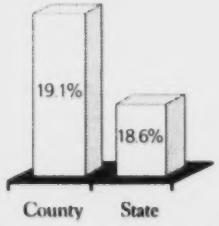
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	830 (10.6)	940 (11.8)	770 (9.8)	800 (10.2)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



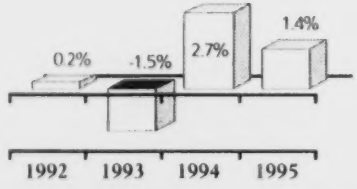
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	17,519	3,345	19.1
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	18,289 (0.2)	18,016 (-1.5)	18,506 (2.7)	18,763 (1.4)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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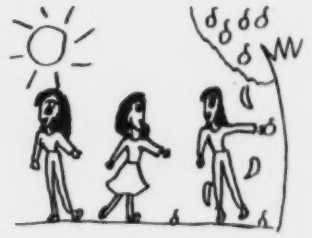
the juvenile arrests rate stayed better than the state's.

Compared with 1994, a higher percentage of children were abused in 1995.



Countywide unemployment rose and entered the double digit level in 1995.

Pacific county average wages were up in 1995, but remain well below the state average.

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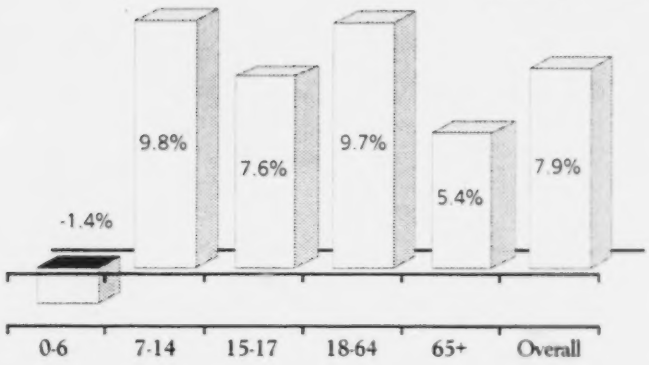
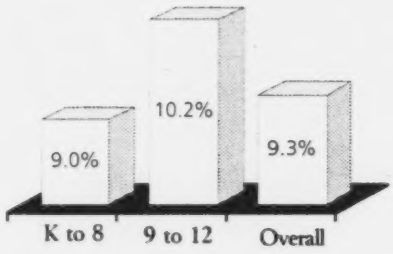
WASHINGTON kids count

Pacific County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Pacific county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Adams County	1,809	2,252	835	11,318	4,585	20,799
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 9,587	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	4,010	88.2%	84.8%
African American	36	0.8%	4.0%
Native American	201	4.4%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	244	5.4%	5.1%
Other Races	58	1.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	181	4.0%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

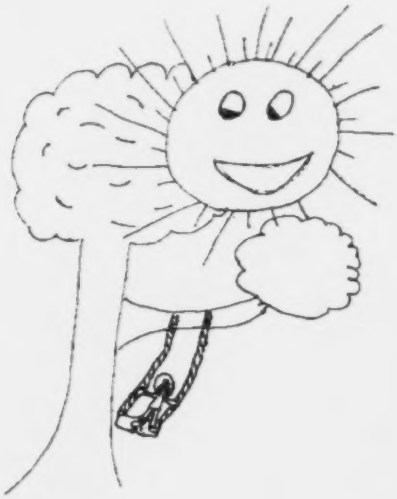
Pend Oreille County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

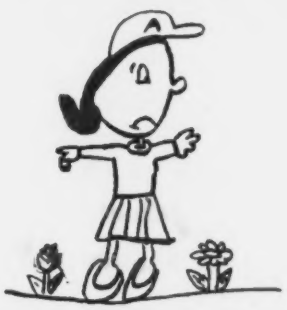
The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.



- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996*.

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		+1	-10	-11

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-2	+1	-10
State	+4	+3	+3

Worse

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		24.4	30.7	+6.3

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	29 (22.1)	32 (24.4)	46 (30.7)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		5.4	5.5	+0.1

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	13 (6.7)	13 (5.4)	14 (5.5)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

No Significant Change

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		10.6	7.3	+3.3

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	277 (10.1)	334 (10.6)	224 (7.3)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Better

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		3.6	7.8	+4.2

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	23 (2.0)	49 (3.6)	119 (7.8)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Worse

Pend Oreille County

1996 Profile

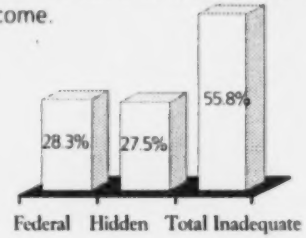
There was a huge (11 point) fall in 8th grade Math scores in 1995, and average scores are now 13 points below state levels. Prenatal care availability worsened in 1995 and is much worse than the state average.

Teen pregnancy rates were stagnant, and juvenile arrest rates rose, but child

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

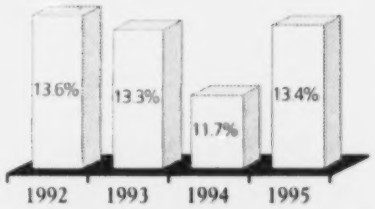
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	739 (28.3)	717 (27.5)	1,456 (55.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



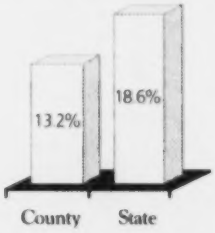
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	490 (13.6)	500 (13.3)	430 (11.7)	530 (13.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



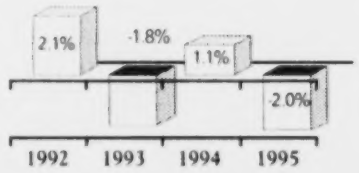
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	20,557	2,714	13.2
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	24,385 (2.1)	23,937 (-1.8)	24,208 (1.1)	23,713 (-2.0)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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abuse rates fell in Pend Oreille county.

Unemployment worsened in 1995, and rose to 13.4%.

Child care costs as a percentage of average wages are significantly lower in Pend Oreille county than in most other Washington counties.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Pend Oreille County and Washington State Population Trends

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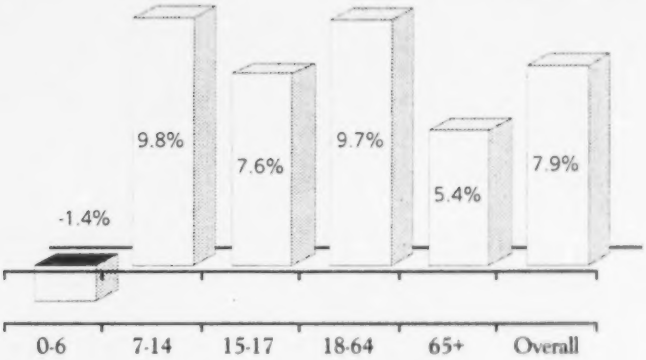
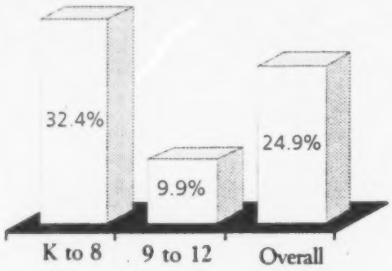


State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Pend Oreille County	1,191	1,328	565	6,059	1,555	10,698
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**2,623**	**100%**	**100%**
White	2,501	95.3%	84.8%
African American	10	0.4%	4.0%
Native American	85	3.2%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0.2%	5.1%
Other Races	22	0.8%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	64	2.4%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Pierce County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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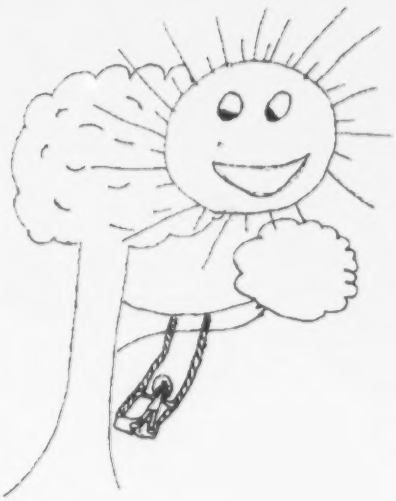

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- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
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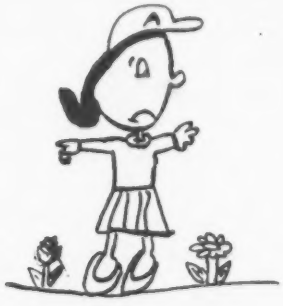

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	+2	+4	+2

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	-1	+2	+4	
State	+4	+3	+3	*Better*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	21.1	19.0	- 2.1

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	2,515 (26.5)	2,056 (21.1)	1,614 (19.0)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	6.5	5.9	- 0.6

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	766 (6.4)	785 (6.5)	736 (5.9)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	6.4	6.2	- 0.2

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	11,940 (7.2)	11,670 (6.4)	11,294 (6.2)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Better*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	7.7	8.4	+ 0.7

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	4,583 (7.7)	4,442 (6.0)	6,292 (8.4)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

Pierce County

1996 Profile

8th grade Math scores improved by 2 points, and are now 1 point better than the state averaage.

Prenatal care availability, teen pregnancy and abuse rates improved, but stayed worse than the state average.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	24,088 (15.5)	34,535 (22.7)	58,623 (38.2)
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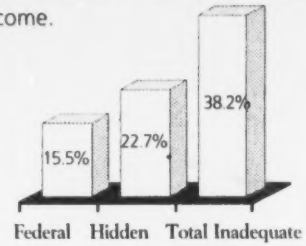
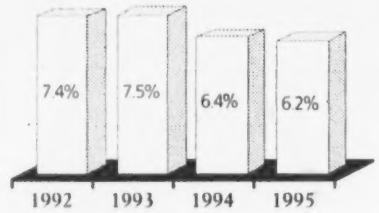


Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	21,200 (7.4)	22,100 (7.5)	19,500 (6.4)	19,300 (6.2)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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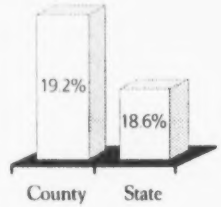
	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	21,194	4,072	19.2
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



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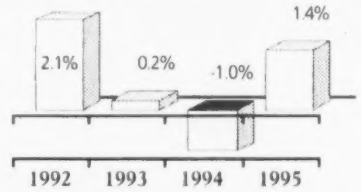
	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	24,515 (2.1)	24,567 (0.2)	24,325 (-1.0)	24,676 (1.4)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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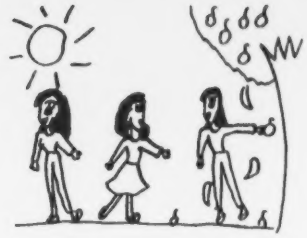

The county unemployment rate fell slightly in 1995.

Pierce County wages rose in 1995 but wages stayed well below state levels.

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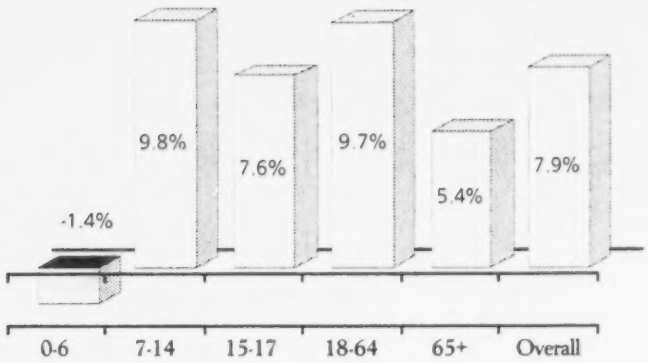
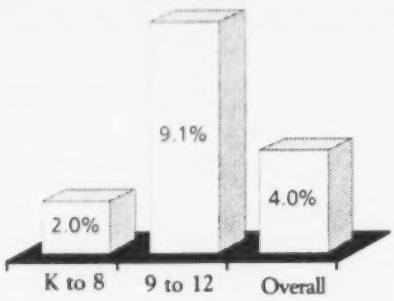
Pierce County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Pierce county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Pierce County	75,512	81,216	26,748	407,236	69,489	660,201
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 159,649	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	129,006	80.8%	84.8%
African American	14,831	9.3%	4.0%
Native American	2,961	1.9%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	9,912	6.2%	5.1%
Other Races	2,939	1.8%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	7,876	4.9%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to CPS for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

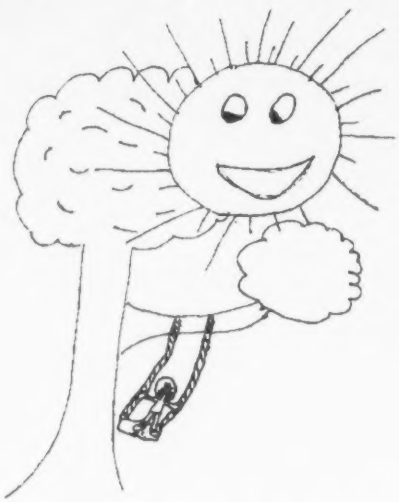
Snohomish County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	- 2	+1	+3

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+1	-2	+1
State	+4	+3	+3

Better

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	10.7	12.7	+ 2.0

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	1,140 (17.8)	335 (10.7)	913 (12.7)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	5.3	4.8	-0.5

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	367 (4.5)	501 (5.3)	471 (4.8)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	5.8	5.9	+0.1

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	8,083 (6.0)	8,567 (5.8)	8,843 (5.9)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

No Significant Change

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	4.7	4.2	- 0.5

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	2,219 (5.0)	2,625 (4.7)	2,503 (4.2)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Better

Snohomish County

1996 Profile

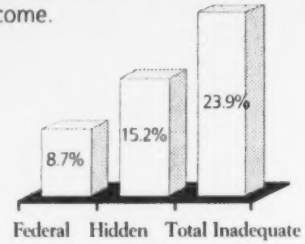
Snohomish County 8th grade math scores rose by 3 points in 1995, and are now just 2 points below the state average.

Prenatal care availability worsened,but the teenage pregnancy and juvenile arrest rates fell; the county does better than the state on all 3 indicators.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

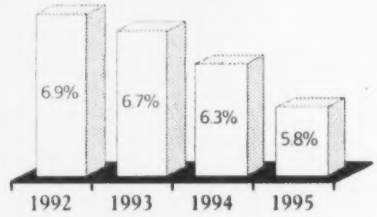
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	10,976 (8.7)	19,324 (15.2)	30,300 (23.9)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



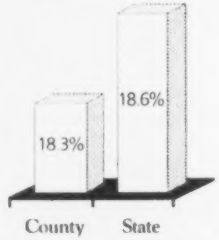
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	18,400 (6.9)	18,200 (6.7)	17,000 (6.3)	166,000 (5.8)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



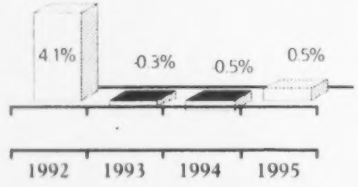
Child Care Burden-* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	24,517	4,480	18.3
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	29,055 (4.1)	28,976 (-0.3)	28,824 (-0.5)	28,971 (0.5)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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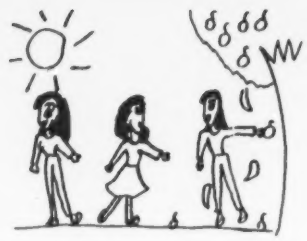

The unemployment rate fell in 1995 and is now lower than the state average.

Average wages rose slightly in 1995; Snohomish County wages are slightly higher than the state average.

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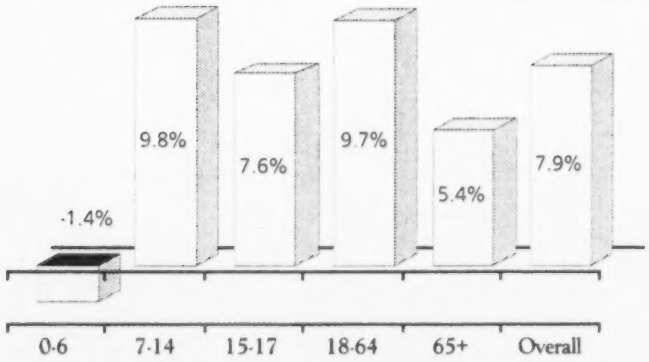
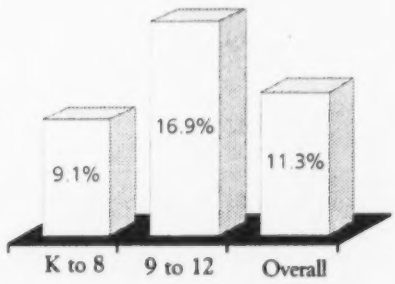
WASHINGTON kids count

Snohomish County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Snohomish county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Snohomish County	59,269	69,397	21,542	324,128	51,260	525,596
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**129,152**	**100%**	**100%**
White	118,238	91.5%	84.8%
African American	1,730	1.3%	4.0%
Native American	2,313	1.8%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,598	4.3%	5.1%
Other Races	1,273	1.0%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	4,131	3.2%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Spokane County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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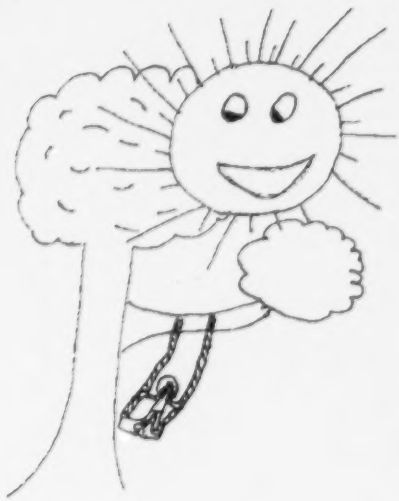

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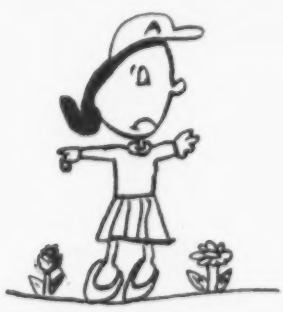

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	+8	+8	0

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+5	+8	+8
State	+4	+3	+3

No Significant Change

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	11.7	12.3	+0.6

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	766 (13.8)	629 (11.7)	398 (12.3)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↑	5.5	5.0	- 0.5

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	377 (4.5)	424 (5.5)	403 (5.0)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	4.9	5.3	+0.4

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	6,091 (6.2)	5,195 (4.9)	5,699 (5.3)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	10.7	11.7	+1.0

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	3,920 (10.0)	4,816 (10.7)	5,467 (11.7)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Worse

Spokane County

1996 Profile

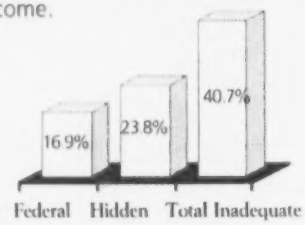
8th grade Math scores remained stable in 1995, at a level much better than the state average.

Spokane county prenatal care availability, child abuse and juvenile arrest rates all worsened; however, the county remains better than state averages on the first two indicators, but worse on the third indicator than

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

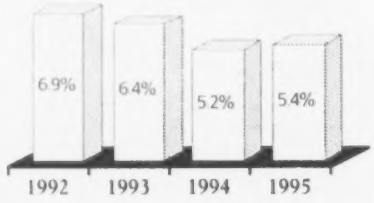
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	15,714 (16.9)	22,193 (23.8)	37,907 (40.7)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



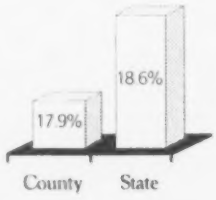
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	12,500 (6.9)	11,900 (6.4)	9,900 (5.2)	10,600 (5.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



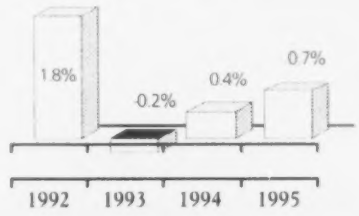
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	20,475	3,671	17.9
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	23,348 (1.8)	23,307 (-0.2)	23,406 (0.4)	23,576 (0.7)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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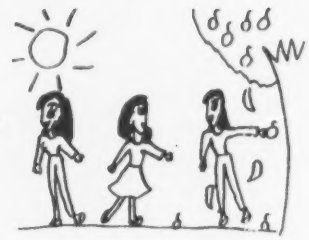

The rate of teen pregnancies fell; is now slightly below the state average.

Spokane county average wages rose in 1995, but remain significantly below state levels.

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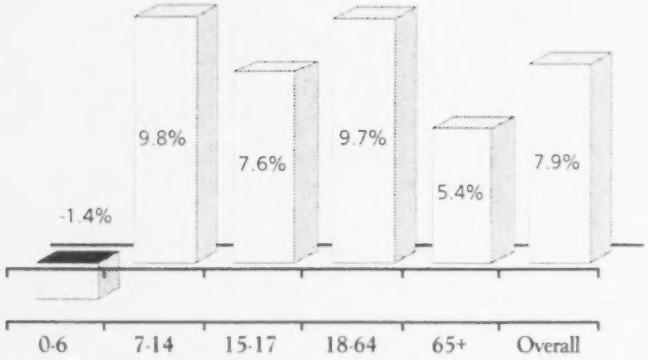
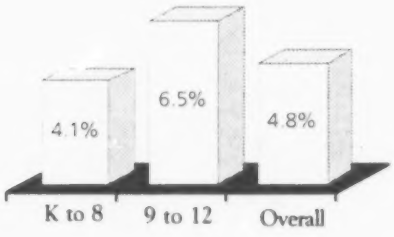
Spokane County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Spokane county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Spokane County	42,069	48,440	17,210	243,190	50,293	401,202
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 95,286	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	88,320	92.7%	84.8%
African American	1,857	1.9%	4.0%
Native American	2,076	2.2%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,075	2.2%	5.1%
Other Races	958	1.0%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	2,720	2.9%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
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This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Graduate School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Seattle Foundation, with special projects funded by The Boeing Company, City of Seattle, and the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). The Richard A. "Ricky" Rudine Memorial Fund provided the printer for production of these reports.

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WASHINGTON kids count

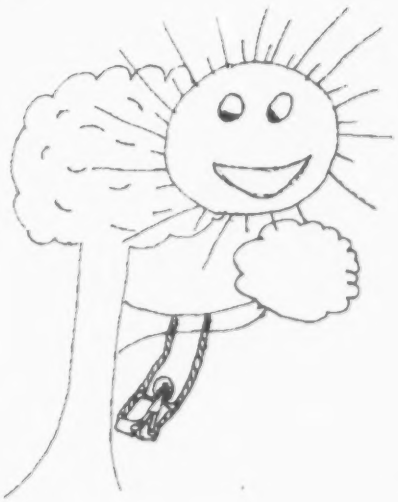
City of Spokane

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996*.

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	+8	+8	0

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
City	+4	+8	+8
State	+4	+3	+3

No Significant Change

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1980	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	1,307 (13.6)	391 (12.0)	398 (12.3)	↓	12.0	12.3	+ 0.3
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*			

Teen Birth Rate- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1980	Year 1:1992	Year 2:1993	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County[5]	117 (2.2)	176 (5.5)	166 (5.0)	↑	5.5	5.0	- 0.5
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*Better*			

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
City	5,126 (11.6)	4,213 (8.8)	4,582 (9.0)	↓	8.8	9.0	+ 0.2
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*Worse*			

City of Spokane

1996 Profile

8th grade Math scores are at an average of 58 points, which is 5 points above the state average.

About one of eight birth-giving mothers experienced inadequate prenatal care conditions in 1995, which was a slight deterioration from the previous year.

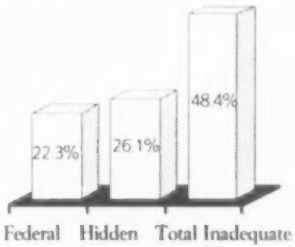
Juvenile Arrests The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994		19.3	21.2	+ 1.9
City	N/A	3,548 (19.3)	3,927 (21.2)				
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*			

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

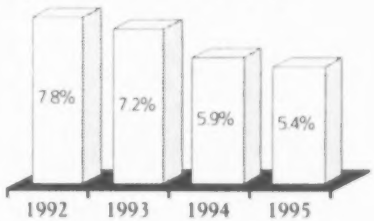
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
City	9,393 (22.3)	10,954 (26.1)	20,347 (48.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Unemployment The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
City	6,830 (7.8)	6,500 (7.2)	5,410 (5.9)	5,000 (5.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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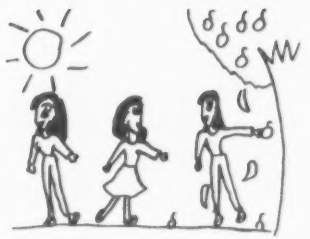

A far higher percentage of Spokane city children are referred to CPS annually than the state percentage. About one of every 11 Spokane children was abused in 1995.

Spokane's juvenile arrest rate is far higher than the state's. It rose further in 1994.

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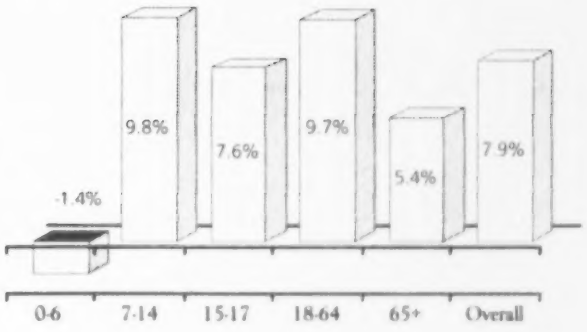
WASHINGTON kids count

City of Spokane and Washington State Population Trends

Public school enrollment in the Spokane school district is expected to grow at slightly under 1 percent per year from 1996-2001.



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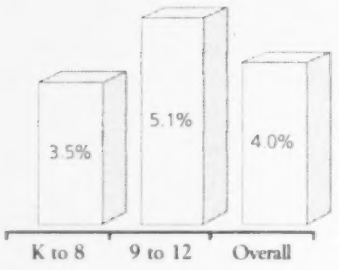

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Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Spokane County**	42,069	48,440	17,210	243,190	50,293	401,202
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	City Pop.	City %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**43,269**	**100%**	**100%**
White	38,982	90.1%	92.7%
African American	1,235	2.9%	1.9%
Native American	1,388	3.2%	2.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,172	2.7%	2.2%
Other Races	492	1.1%	1.0%
Hispanic Origin	1,408	3.25%	2.9%

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WASHINGTON kids count

Stevens County

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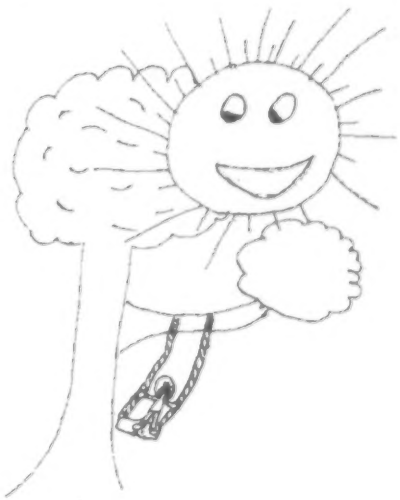

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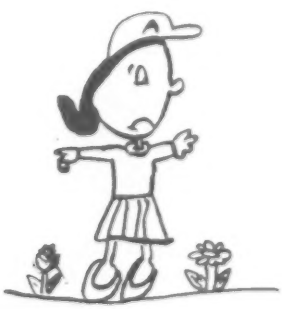

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇ Worse	+7	+2	-5

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-7	+7	+2
State	+4	+3	+3

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆ Better	16.4	15.5	- 0.9

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	103 (20.9)	70 (16.4)	69 (15.5)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇ Worse	3.8	4.8	+1.0

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	38 (6.4)	31 (3.8)	41 (4.8)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆ Better	6.4	5.6	- 0.8

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	836 (8.4)	707 (6.4)	593 (5.6)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬌ No significant Change	6.2	6.2	0.0

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	152 (4.1)	295 (6.2)	328 (6.2)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Stevens County

1996 Profile

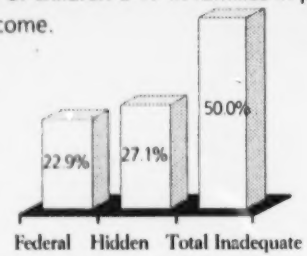
Stevens county 8th grade Math scores fell by 5 points, and are now 1 point below the state average; prenatal care availability rates improved, and child abuse rates declined; the county is now in the same range as the state on these two indicators.

Teen pregnancy rates worsened, but juvenile arrest rates stayed stable: the

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

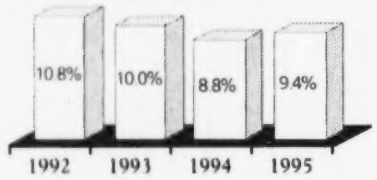
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,192 (22.9)	2,599 (27.1)	4,791 (50.0)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



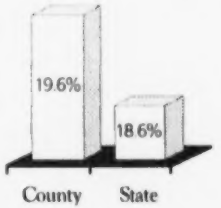
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	1,590 (10.8)	1,560 (10.0)	1,410 (8.8)	1,580 (9.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



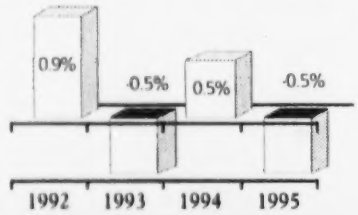
Child Care Burden*- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,139	3,748	19.6
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	21,532 (0.9)	21,417 (-0.5)	21,515 (0.5)	21,405 (-0.5)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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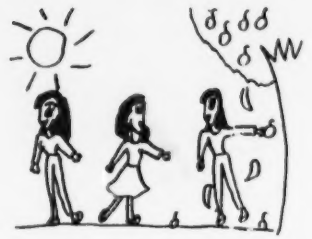
county continue to outperform the state on both indicators.



County unemployment rates were up, and are higher than the state average.

Per capita wages were down in 1995 compared with 1994; the county remains well below the state on this indicator.

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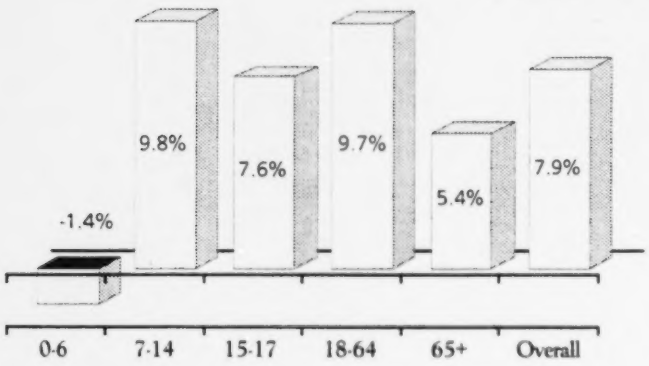
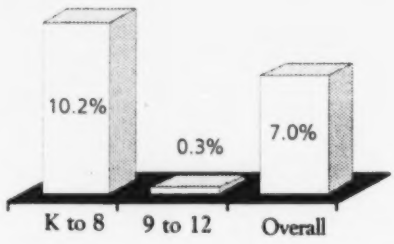
WASHINGTON kids count

Stevens County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Stevens county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Stevens County	3,687	4,911	3,103	19,506	4,195	35,402
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 9,757	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	8,812	90.3%	84.8%
African American	37	0.4%	4.0%
Native American	746	7.6%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	86	0.9%	5.1%
Other Races	76	0.8%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	235	2.4%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

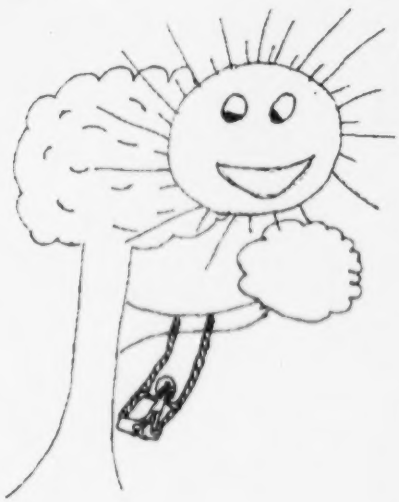
Thurston County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

The 1996 WKC county profiles reveal a tremendous discrepancy. Some of our children are growing up with unlimited opportunities, others must run a gauntlet of abuse, neglect, crime, fear, ignorance and poverty.



- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

PS 022662

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	+5	+5	0

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	+6	+5	+5	
State	+4	+3	+3	*No Significant Change*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	10.2	12.8	+ 2.6

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	476 (23.8)	249 (10.2)	283 (12.8)	
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)	*Worse*

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	4.6	4.4	- 0.2

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	166 (5.4)	175 (4.6)	176 (4.4)	
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	*No Significant Change*

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	4.3	4.2	- 0.1

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	
County	2,039 (4.5)	2,193 (4.3)	2,170 (4.2)	
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	*No Significant Change*

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↓	7.8	9.1	+1.3

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	
County	N/A	1,707 (7.8)	2,117 (9.1)	
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	*Worse*

Thurston County

1996 Profile

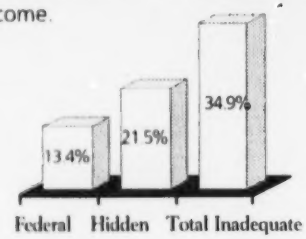
Thurston county 8th grade Math scores remained stable and continue to be significantly better than state levels.

Juvenile arrest and prenatal care availability rates deteriorated, but the county recorded improvements on the other two social indicators, and continues to do better than the state

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

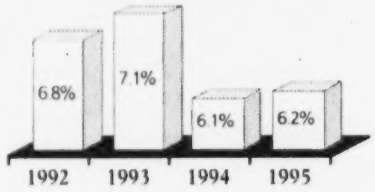
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	5,645 (13.4)	9,089 (21.5)	14,734 (34.9)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



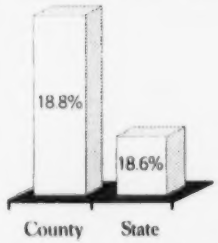
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	5,800 (6.8)	6,300 (7.1)	5,500 (6.1)	5,800 (6.2)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



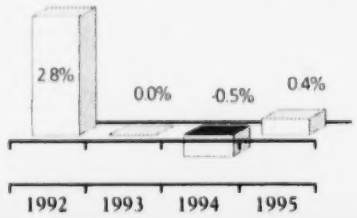
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	22,270	4,180	18.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 values.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	26,072 (2.8)	26,079 (0.0)	25,951 (-0.5)	26,067 (0.4)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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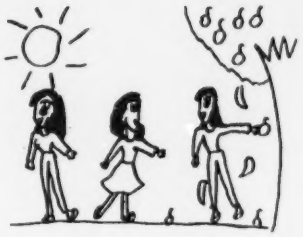

Thurston county unemployment rates were stable, and in the same range as the state's, in 1995.

Thurston county average wages were up slightly in 1995 compared with 1994.

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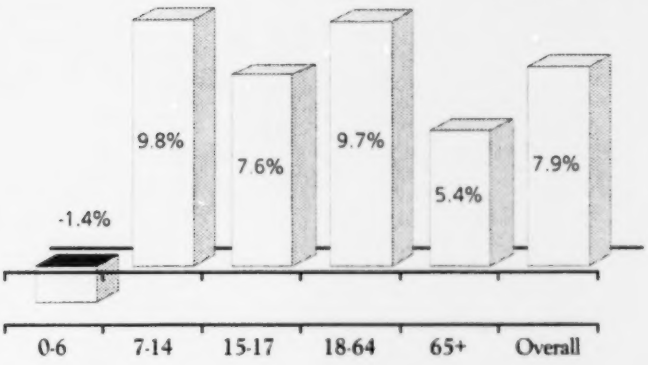
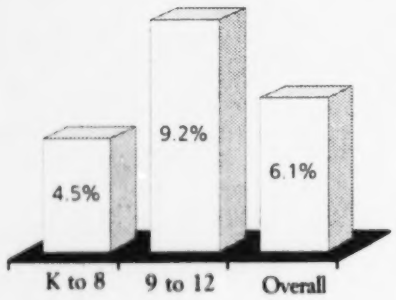
WASHINGTON kids count

Thurston County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Thurston county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Thurston County	19,634	23,298	8,387	116,095	21,789	189,203
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

	County Pop.	County %	State %
Total Age 0 to 17	**43,444**	**100%**	**100%**
White	38,598	88.8%	84.8%
African American	1,157	2.7%	4.0%
Native American	891	2.1%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,200	5.1%	5.1%
Other Races	598	1.4%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	1,933	4.4%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Wahkiakum County

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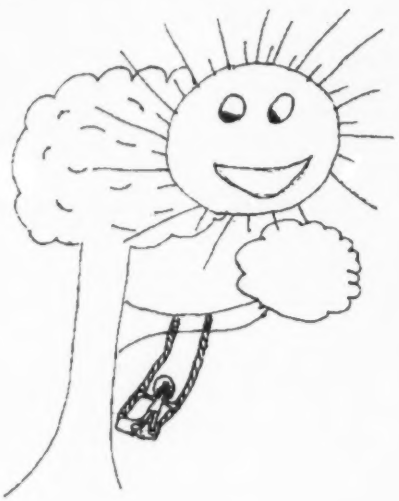

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PS 022622

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EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	-6	+3	+9.0

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+6	-6	+3
State	+4	+3	+3

Better

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬆	21.1	13.2	-7.9

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	7 (23.3)	8 (21.1)	5 (13.2)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Better

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	↔	1.6	1.6	0.0

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	3 (4.1)	1 (1.6)	1 (1.6)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

No Significant Change

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	5.4	9.9	+4.5

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	17 (2.1)	49 (5.4)	92 (9.9)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
	⬇	3.6	6.0	+2.4

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	76 (18.2)	15 (3.6)	27 (6.0)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Worse

Wahkiakum County

1996 Profile

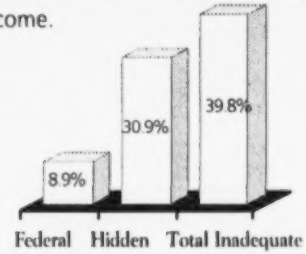
8th grade Math scores in Wahkiakum county improved by nine points from 1994 to 1995.

Prenatal care availability improved, but the child abuse and juvenile arrests rates worsened; on the latter two indicators, the county does much

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

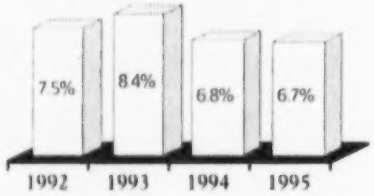
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	71 (8.9)	246 (30.9)	317 (39.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	120 (7.5)	140 (8.4)	110 (6.8)	110 (6.7)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



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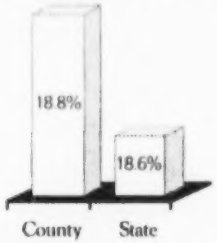
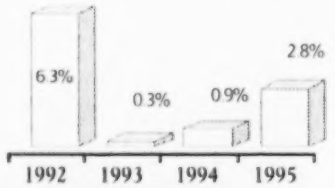
	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	18,843	3,532	18.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	20,104 (1.4)	20,158 (0.3)	20,343 (0.9)	20,919 (2.8)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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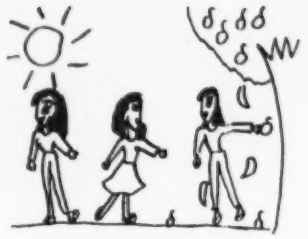

The county teen pregnancy rate, which stayed stable in 1994, is lower than the state average.

The county unemployment rate is stable; although wages were up in 1995 they remain well below state levels.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Wahkiakum County and Washington State Population Trends

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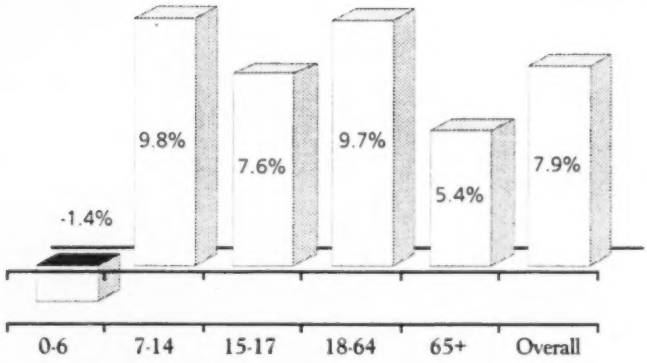
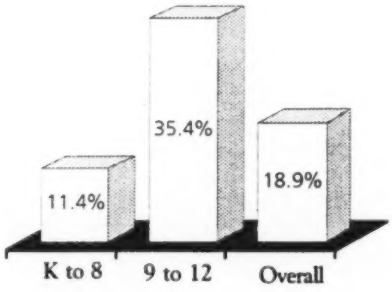


State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Wahkiakum County	332	425	171	2,112	660	3,700
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 824	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	783	95.0%	84.8%
African American	2	0.2%	4.0%
Native American	16	1.9%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	0.5%	5.1%
Other Races	19	2.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	38	4.6%	6.8%

Notes:

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WASHINGTON kids count

Walla Walla County

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Communities and Kids: Growing Gaps

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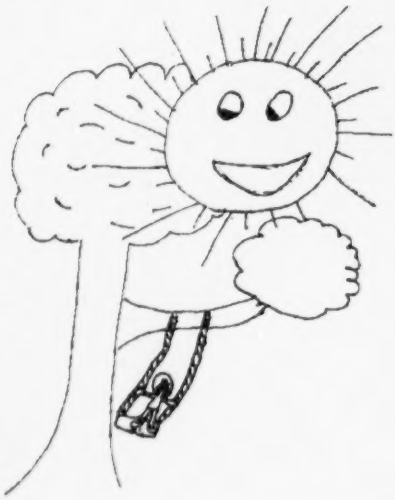

- Students in 5 counties have 8th grade math scores more than 9 percentile points below the national average, while 5 counties score more than 9 points above.
- In the best 15 counties, fewer than one in six babies was born without adequate pre-natal care; in the 7 worst counties, one in four babies come into the world a step behind. Fortunately, 30 counties improved, while only 9 got worse.
- The teen pregnancy rate exceeded 6 percent – one in seventeen girls – in 6 counties, while it was half that rate in 6 counties. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, as teen pregnancy rates improved in 19 counties, but worsened in only 6.
- The rate of reported child abuse or neglect was worse than one in twelve in 11 counties but half that rate in 6 counties. The rate improved in 13 counties, but was worse in 21.
- Juvenile arrest rates continued to climb, both statewide and in 25 counties; they improved in only 12 counties. In 18 counties, the rate exceeds 10 percent of children 10-17, and in 4 counties, reached an alarming 16 percent.

The Economic Base of Distressed Childhood

The highest rates of teen pregnancy, child abuse or neglect, and juvenile crime are in the counties with the highest unemployment and lowest income; and economic gaps are widening.

- Unemployment grew worse in 22 counties, while improving in only 15. In 7 counties, the unemployment rate increased by a substantial 1 percentage point or more. In 10 counties, unemployment exceeded one in ten workers, while in five booming counties, unemployment was less than 5 percent.
- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996*.

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		+5	0	- 5

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	-2	+5	0
State	+4	+3	+3

Worse

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		17.7	24.2	+ 6.5

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	215 (32.6)	119 (17.7)	172 (24.2)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		6.6	7.0	+ 0.4

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	56 (4.6)	64 (6.6)	70 (7.0)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		7.3	8.2	+ 0.9

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	689 (5.5)	980 (7.3)	1103 (8.2)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		9.6	10.4	+ 0.8

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	499 (9.5)	601 (9.6)	630 (10.4)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Worse

Walla Walla County

1996 Profile

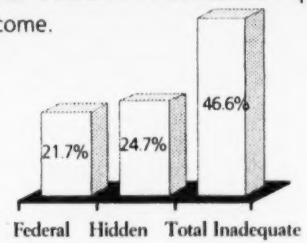
8th grade math scores fell by 5 points; the county now does worse than the state on this indicator.

Prenatal care availability, along with teen pregnancy, child abuse and juvenile arrest rates, rose, and are now worse than state averages.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

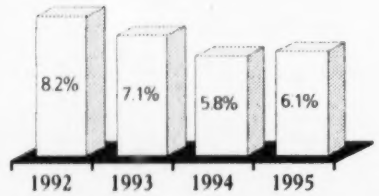
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	2,539 (21.7)	2,880 (24.7)	5,419 (46.4)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



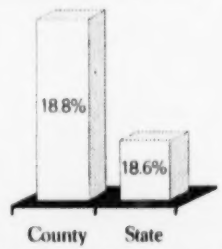
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	2,010 (8.2)	1,800 (7.1)	1,460 (5.8)	1,570 (6.1)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



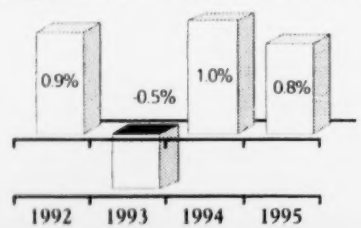
Child Care Burden-* The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,384	3,636	18.8
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 values.

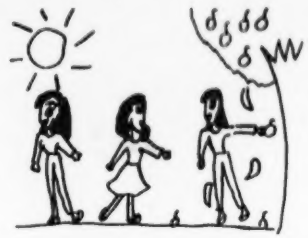
	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	21,532 (0.9)	21,417 (-0.5)	21,621 (1.0)	21,794 (0.8)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

2100 *A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.



The county unemployment rate rose a little, but remains better than the state average.

Average wages rose in 1995, but remain well below the state average.

WASHINGTON

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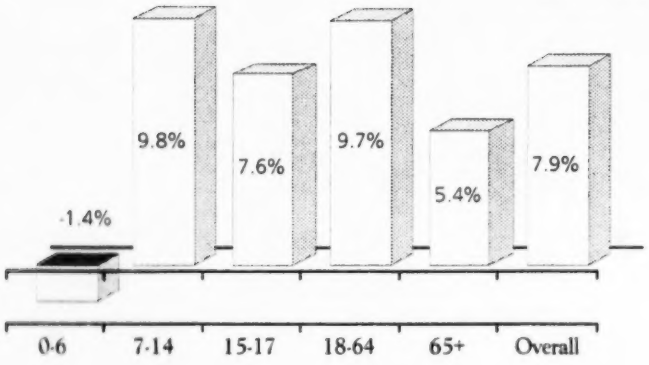
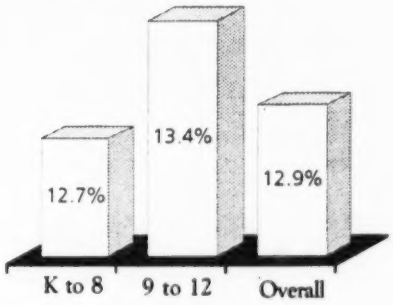
kids count

Walla Walla County and Washington State Population Trends

Like the majority of Washington counties, overall enrollment figures in Walla Walla county are expected to rise significantly between 1996 and 2001. This will require additional teachers, schools and transportation, putting a strain on budget limits.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Walla Walla County	5,040	6,049	2,403	31,516	7,688	52,696
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 12,020	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	10,272	85.5%	84.8%
African American	159	1.3%	4.0%
Native American	76	0.6%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	157	1.3%	5.1%
Other Races	1,356	11.3%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	1,847	15.4%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to **CPS** for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Whatcom County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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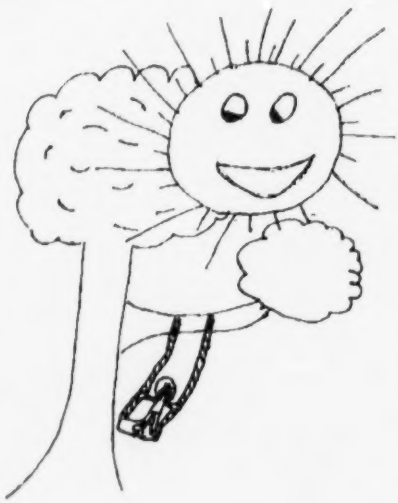

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Whatcom County

1996 Profile

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		+9	+ 10	+1

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+9	+6	+10
State	+4	+3	+3

Better

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		24.9	25.6	+ 0.7

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	463 (29.1)	475 (24.9)	441 (25.6)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		4.3	4.4	+ 0.1

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	99 (3.5)	115 (4.3)	123 (4.4)
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)

No Significant Chant

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		5.2	6.4	+1.2

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	1,969 (5.9)	1,958 (5.2)	2,534 (6.4)
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)

Worse

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		13.5	13.0	- 0.5

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994
County	1,322 (10.4)	2,230 (13.5)	2,176 (13.0)
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)

Better

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

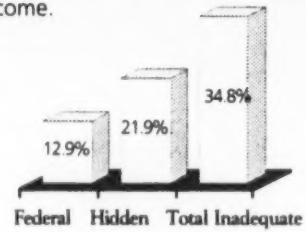
Whatcom County 8th grade math scores rose by 4 points, and are now 10 points better than the state average.

Prenatal care availability rates rose, and the juvenile arrest rate fell; but the county still lags behind the state on these measures of

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

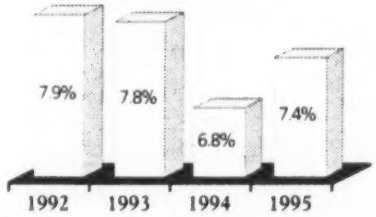
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	4,034 (12.9)	6,841 (21.9)	10,875 (34.8)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



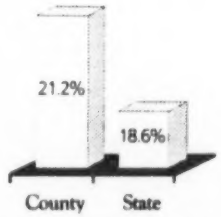
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	5,800 (7.9)	5,900 (7.8)	5,100 (6.8)	5,600 (7.4)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



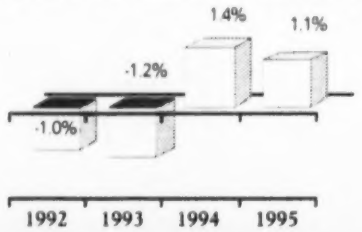
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	19,720	4,171	21.2
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	22,051 (-1.0)	21,795 (-1.2)	22,103 (1.4)	22,352 (1.1)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)



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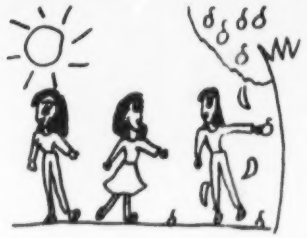
childrens' welfare.



The Whatcom County unemployment rate rose; the overall state unemployment rate is lower.

Whatcom is one of 10 Washington counties in which the average cost of child care per child exceeds one-fifth of after tax income. This is significantly higher than the state average.

WASHINGTON

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kids count

Whatcom County and Washington State Population Trends

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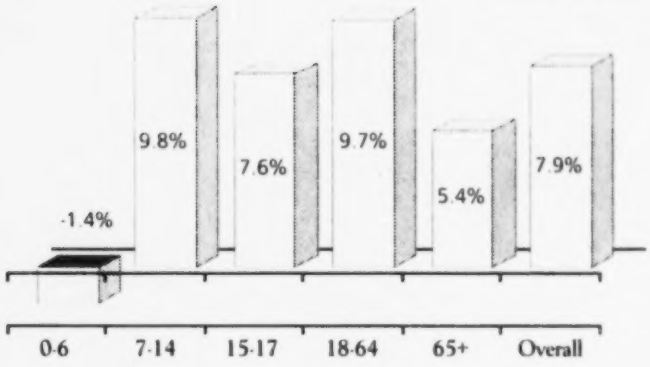
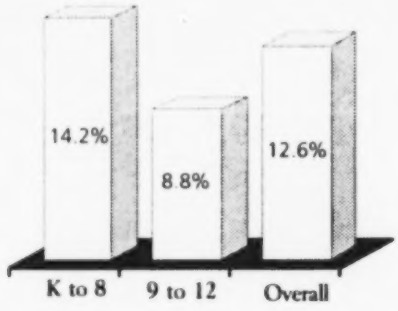


State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Whatcom County	15,007	17,377	7,176	91,229	17,511	148,300
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 32,014	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	28,902	90.3%	84.8%
African American	209	0.7%	4.0%
Native American	1,603	5.0%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	708	2.2%	5.1%
Other Races	592	1.8%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	1,448	4.5%	6.8%

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WASHINGTON kids count

Whitman County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1996

Statewide Summary

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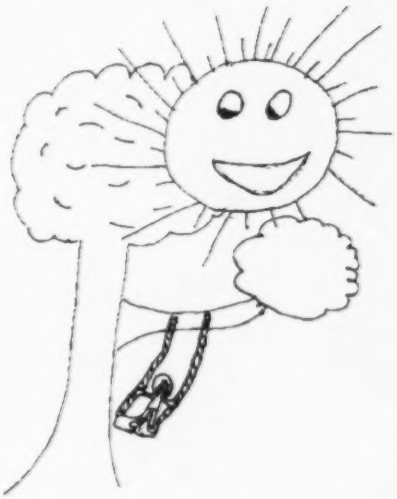

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- Average wages improved in 28 counties, stayed stagnant in 3, but actually declined in 8 counties. For 16 counties, average wages were less than $20,000 a year, or almost 30 percent below the state average of $27,500. In 3 counties, wages averaged over $28,000.

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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in *The State of Washington's Children- 1996.*

EDUCATION

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		+16	+15	- 1

Eighth Grade Math Scores - Percentile points above or below the national average (e.g., 1995 state average = 53, compared to 50 for the nation).

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	+14	+16	+15
State	+4	+3	+3

Trend: ⬇ *Worse*

HEALTH AND SAFETY

	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
		10.9	6.6	- 4.3

Lack of Prenatal Care- The number *(and rate per 100)* of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care (after the first trimester).

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995
County	39 (8.8)	43 (10.9)	30 (6.6)
State	15,118 (22.1)	12,612 (17.4)	12,399 (17.4)

Trend: ⬆ *Better*

Teen Pregnancy- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of pregnancies for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	15 (0.9)	11 (1.9)	13 (2.1)		1.9	2.1	+ 0.2
State	5,136 (5.3)	5,462 (5.5)	5,374 (5.2)	⬇ *Worse*			

Child Abuse and Neglect- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of children 0-17 referred to Child Protective Services.

	Benchmark:1991	Year 1:1994	Year 2:1995	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	432 (6.1)	487 (6.5)	532 (6.7)		6.5	6.7	+0.2
State	79,386 (6.1)	83,539 (5.9)	84,957 (5.8)	⬇ *Worse*			

Juvenile Arrests- The number *(and rate per 100 population)* of arrests for juveniles, 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark:1985	Year 1:1993	Year 2:1994	Trend	Year 1	Year 2	Change
County	146 (3.4)	171 (3.4)	224 (6.8)		3.4	6.8	+3.4
State	43,459 (9.0)	52,831 (9.0)	57,773 (9.5)	⬇ *Worse*			

Whitman County

1996 Profile

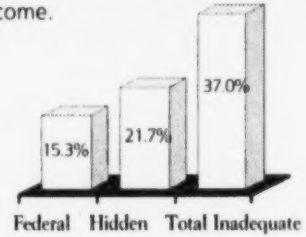
Whitman county prenatal care availability rates improved from 1994 to 1995.

Teen pregnancy rates rose in 1994, but remain much lower than state levels: the same can be said for the county juvenile arrest rate, which was up sharply but is still lower than state levels.

ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

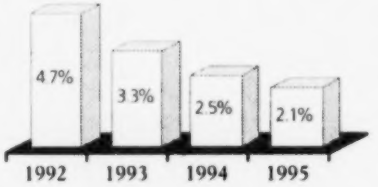
Child Poverty and Inadequate Income- The number *(and percent)* of children 0-17 in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	1990: Official	Hidden	Total Inadequate Income
County	1,042 (15.3)	1,473 (21.7)	2,515 (37.0)
State	179,272 (14.5)	246,219 (20.0)	425,491 (34.5)



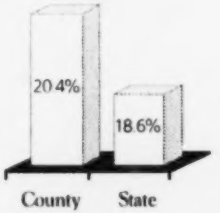
Unemployment- The number *(and percent)* of workers 16 and above looking for work, but not employed.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	850 (4.7)	590 (3.3)	460 (2.5)	380 (2.1)
State	198,000 (7.5)	203,000 (7.5)	174,000 (6.4)	181,100 (6.4)



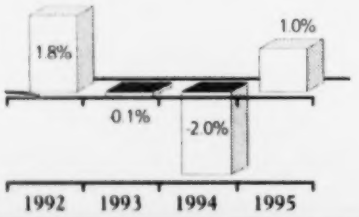
*Child Care Burden**- The percentage of a typical two-parent, one-earner family's after-tax income going toward child care costs for one pre-school child, 1995.

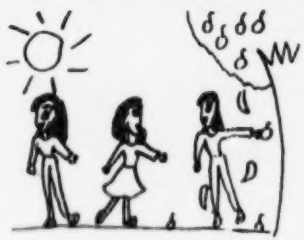
	Average After Tax Wages	Average Child Care Costs	Costs as Percent of After Tax Wages
County	20,000	4,090	20.4
State	23,335	4,351	18.6



Average Annual Wages- Levels *(and percent change from previous year)* adjusted for inflation to 1995 dollars.

	1992	1993	1994	1995
County	23,088 (1.8)	23,055 (-0.1)	22,588 (-2.0)	22,807 (1.0)
State	27,628 (3.0)	27,086 (-2.0)	27,027 (-0.2)	27,444 (1.5)





Whitman is one of 10 Washington counties in which the average cost of child care per child exceeds one-fifth of after-tax income. This is significantly higher than the state average.

The unemployment rate in Whitman county fell and is now much lower than the state level in 1995.

Children and families in the crisis zone...Washington Kids Count monitors trends, improves public understanding and moves the community to action.

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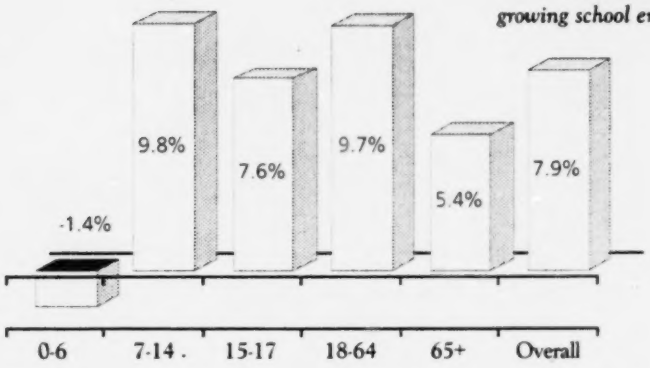
*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as head of household, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

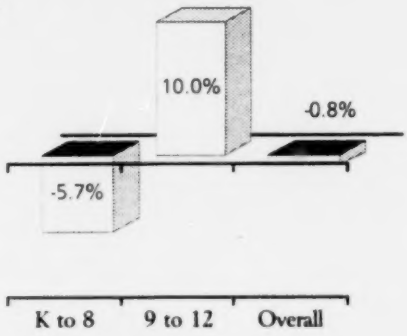
For further explanation of data, see notes on reverse. Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Whitman County and Washington State Population Trends

Unlike the majority of Washington counties, enrollments in Whitman county are expected to be stagnant or even fall between 1996 and 2001. Counties with stagnant or falling enrollments are usually rural. Their overall population is growing slower than is typical for counties with growing school enrollments.



State Population Growth, 1996-2001



County School Enrollment Growth, 1996-2001

Population by Age	0-6	7-14	15-17	18-64	65+	Total
1995 Whitman County	3,067	3,602	1,313	28,991	3,525	40,498
1995 Washington State	581,880	658,314	224,046	3,338,437	627,202	5,429,879

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population, 1990

Total Age 0 to 17	County Pop. 6,891	County % 100%	State % 100%
White	6,368	92.4%	84.8%
African American	90	1.3%	4.0%
Native American	53	0.8%	2.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	308	4.5%	5.1%
Other Races	72	1.0%	3.8%
Hispanic Origin	175	2.5%	6.8%

Notes:

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- **Change** refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum cutoffs were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Math scores, 1 test score point; Prenatal care, 0.2 percentage points; Teen pregnancy, 0.5 percentage points; Child abuse, 0.2 percentage points; Juvenile arrests, 0.1 percentage points; Unemployment, 0.1 percentage points; Average wages, 0.2 percentage points.
- **Both Juvenile arrest** and **CPS** data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police or referred to CPS for different episodes. The **poverty level** in 1989 for a family of three was $ 832 per month. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $ 1,664 a month for a three person family.

Data Sources: Math scores, school enrollment: Sup. of Public Instruction; Prenatal care, teen pregnancy: Center for Health Statistics, State Dept. of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: ORDA and DSHS; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission; Unemployment: State ESD; Wages: State of OFM; Other Data: U. S. Census.

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For statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children* - 1996.
For further information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-7613.